

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2495.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

WANTED, by the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, **TENDERS** for printing certain **PRINTED FORMS**, including **PAPER**, for the Inland Revenue Department in England.

Examples of the Paper and Printing, with relative particulars of Contract and descriptive Schedule of Forms, may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at the Stationery Office, Prince's-street, Storey's-gate, between the hours of 10 and 4, down to the 6th of September next, and on the following day (the 7th of September), by 12 o'clock noon. Tenders must be delivered at this address.

Stationery Office, Prince's-street, Storey's-gate, Westminster, 7th August, 1875.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Office of the SECRETARY having become VACANT, the Council will be prepared to receive Applications, stating qualifications and accompanied by testimonials, to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Society, 120, Albemarle-street, on or before the 30th of October next. Salary, 150*l.* per annum, with good Apartments in the House, in which the Secretary is expected to reside. No one need apply who has not some knowledge of Asiatic Languages and Literature.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.
22, Albemarle-street, London.
BRISTOL MEETING, August 25—September 2.
President—Sir JOHN HAWKSHAW, C.E. F.R.S. F.G.S.

Programme of Proceedings.
Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8 P.M.—The President's Address.
Thursday, " 26, 8 P.M.—Microscopic Society.
Friday, " 27, 8 P.M.—Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode's Discourse on "Polarized Light."
Saturday, " 28, 7.30 P.M.—Dr. W. R. Carpenter's Lecture on "A Piece of Limestone."
Monday, " 30, 8 P.M.—Mr. Bramwell's Discourse on Railway Safety Appliances.
Tuesday, " 31, 8 P.M.—Society.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 8 P.M.—Complimentary Concert.
Friday, Sept. 3, 8 P.M.—Excursion to Bath, Bowood, Cheddar, Glastonbury, Wells, Cheddar, Tintern, Portishead, Cadbury, Clevedon, Salisbury, Stonehenge, the Mendips, Tortworth Court, Weston-super-Mare, and Wootton Bassett.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS, Daily, at 11, from Wednesday, August 25, to Tuesday, August 31, inclusive.
Single Tourist Tickets will be issued by the Great Western Railway Company.
W. LAIT CARPENTER, B.A. B.Sc. Local Secretary, 20, W. H. Clark & Co. Hon. Sec.
RECEPTION ROOM—Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY
OPEN all the Year round, for the reception and Sale of PICTURES, by celebrated Artists of the English and Continental Schools. Field Works are removed immediately.—Apply for particulars to Mr. C. W. Wain, Superintendent of the Gallery.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES.
SERIES:
1. 'THE ART OF POPULAR ILLUSTRATION,' illustrated with Diagrams and Specimens of the New Processes.
2. 'ART in AMERICA,' and the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876.
3. 'LIFE in ALGERIA,' or Sketching in Sanshaï, with a Series of Sketches, occupying an area of 500 feet.
Mr. Blackburn will visit Scotland and the North of England in November and December next.—For particulars, and dates in the South, address "To the Secretary," 210, Strand, London, W.C.

READINGS.—F. KEMPSTER, M.A. will be glad to arrange with SECRETARIES of INSTITUTIONS and Others for his **DRAMATIC and HUMOROUS READINGS**—For Terms and Opinions of the Press address to Mr. KEMPSTER, 5, Bedford-street, Liverpool.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.

The MEDICAL SESSION for 1875 and 1876 will commence on FRIDAY, the 1st of October, 1875, on which occasion an ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. PAYNE, at Three o'clock.
Gentlemen entering have the option of paying 5*l.* for the first year, a similar sum for the second, 10*l.* for the third, and 10*l.* for each succeeding year; or, by paying 10*l.* at once, of becoming perpetual students.

Medical Officers.
Honorary Consulting Physicians—Dr. Barker and Dr. J. Rison Bennett.
Honorary Consulting Surgeon—Mr. Frederick Le Gros Clark.
Physicians—Dr. Peacock, Dr. Bristowe, Dr. Murchison, Dr. Stone, Obstetric Physician—Dr. Gervis.
Surgeons—Mr. Simon, Mr. Sydney Jones, Mr. Croft, Mr. MacCormac.
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Dr. Liebreich.
Assistant Physicians—Dr. Ord, Dr. J. Harley, Dr. Payne.
Assistant Obstetric Physicians—Dr. Cope.
Assistant Surgeons—Mr. F. Mason, Mr. Henry Arnott, Mr. W. W. Wagstaffe.
Dental Surgeon—Mr. J. W. Elliott.
Assistant Dental Surgeon—Mr. W. G. Ranger.
Resident Assistant Physician—Dr. Turner.
Resident Assistant Surgeon—Mr. MacKellar.
Apothecary—Mr. R. W. Jones.

Lecturers.
Medicine—Dr. Peacock and Dr. Murchison. Surgery—Mr. Sydney Jones and Mr. MacCormac. General Pathology—Dr. Bristowe. Physiology and Practical Physiology—Dr. Ord and Dr. John Harley. Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Francis. Comparative Anatomy—Mr. G. Stewart. Anatomical Demonstrations in the Dissecting Room—The Anatomical Lecturers, Dr. R. W. Reid, and Assistants. Special Anatomical and Microscopical Demonstrations—Mr. Halsey. Practical and Manipulative Surgery—Mr. Croft and Mr. MacKellar. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Dr. A. J. Bernays. Midwifery—Dr. Gervis. Physics and Natural Philosophy—Dr. Stone. Materia Medica—Dr. Payne. Forensic Medicine—Dr. Stone. Comparative Anatomy—Mr. G. Stewart. Ophthalmic Surgery—Mr. Liebreich. Botany—Mr. A. W. Bennett. Dental Surgery—Mr. J. W. Elliott and Mr. W. G. Ranger. Demonstrations of Modern Chemistry—Dr. Greenfield. Lectures on Morbid Anatomy and Practical Pathology—Mr. H. Arnott and Dr. Greenfield. Mental Diseases—Dr. Wm. Rhys Williams.
T. PEACOCK, M.D., Dean.
J. G. WHITEHEAD, Medical Secretary.
Any further information required will be afforded by Mr. WHITEHEAD.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, PADDOINGTON, W.—OCTOBER, 1875.—SCHOLARSHIPS in Natural Science, Classics, and Mathematics, varying in value from 10*l.* to 50*l.*—For further particulars apply to the Dean, A. R. SHERMAN, M.B., Dean of the school.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

SCHOLARSHIPS in SCIENCE.—Two Scholarships in Science have been founded at ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL:—
1. An Open Scholarship, of the value of 100*l.*, tenable for one year, to be competed for in SEPTEMBER. Subjects of Examination, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology. The successful Candidate will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
2. Preliminary Scientific Scholarship, of the value of 50*l.*, tenable for one year, to be competed for in OCTOBER NEXT, by Students of the Hospital of less than six months' standing. The Subjects of Examination are identical with those of the Open Scholarship.
For further particulars, application may be made personally, or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

HENRY PURCELL.—With the sanction of the Dean, an effort is being made to REINSTATE, in a durable form the long LATIN INSCRIPTION that formerly marked PURCELL'S GRAVE in WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Those desirous of contributing to this object are requested to forward their Donations to H. F. PURCELL, Esq., Cloniers, Westminster, S.W.; or pay them into Messrs. Cooks, Riddolph & Co., Charing Cross, to the account of "The Purcell Fund."

PHILOLOGY PRIZE ESSAY.—The PRIZE ESSAY of 5*l.* has been awarded to a Member of Liverpool College. This Essay shows that there are Mixed Modern Languages in Europe, India, and elsewhere, and, in particular, that Modern English (in opposition to the dictatorial assertions of our foreign writers) is a mixed language, being half way in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation between Anglo-Saxon or Low German, on the one hand, and Norman or Old French on the other hand. The Essay will be published forthwith, and fully advertised.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to the 1st day of OCTOBER NEXT, from Candidates for the PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY in this College, which, with the University of Toronto, constitutes the Provincial University. The initial salary is 2,500 dollars (400*l.* sterling) per annum, rising to 3,000 dollars (500*l.* sterling), by additions of 500 dollars (80*l.* sterling) at intervals of five years. The application, with Testimonials (originals or certified copies), are to be addressed to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, Ontario, in envelopes marked "Mathematics and Natural Philosophy," and should be posted so as to reach Toronto on or before the 1st day of October next.
JOHN MCARD, LL.D., President.
University College, Toronto, July 25, 1875.

ROYAL COLLEGE of SCIENCE for IRELAND, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.
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This College supplies a complete Course of Instruction in Science, applicable to the Industrial Arts, especially those which may be classed broadly under the Heads of Chemical Manufactures, Mining, Engineering, and Agriculture.
A Diploma of Associate of the College is granted at the end of the Three Years' Course.
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The Fees are 5*l.* for each Course, or 10*l.* for all the Courses of each Year, with the exception of Laboratory.

Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), Metallurgy, &c.—Professor Galloway, F.R.S.
Mathematics, Mechanics, and Mechanism—Professor Hennessy, F.R.S.
Drawing, Engineering, and Surveying—Professor Barrett, F.R.S.E. F.R.I.A.
Experimental Physics—Professor Barrett, F.R.S.E. F.R.I.A.
Geology—Professor Hull, M.A. F.R.S.
Mining and Mineralogy—Professor O'Reilly, C.E. M.R.I.A.
Agriculture—Professor Davy, M.D. M.R.I.A.
Botany—Professor M'Nab, M.D.
Zoology—Professor Leith Adams, M.B. F.R.S.

The Chemical and Physical Laboratories are Open Daily for Practical Instruction.
The Session commences on MONDAY, October 4th.
Programmes may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Royal College of Science, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

FREDERICK J. SIDNEY, LL.D., Secretary.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND. QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

The COLLEGE SESSION for 1875-76 will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 19th of October, when the Supplemental, Matriculation, and Scholarship Examinations will be proceeded with, as laid down in the College Calendar. There will be a Second Matriculation Examination on the 16th of November.

The Lectures in Arts and Medicine will commence on the 2nd of November; the Law Lectures on the 1st of December.
The Lectures on Botany, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, and the Summer Courses of Practical Chemistry and Experimental Physics, will commence on the 1st of May.
Forty-six Junior and Eight Senior Scholarships, founded by Charter in the several Departments of Arts, Medicine, Law, and Civil Engineering, are awarded by Examination, and a Successful Candidate may hold Scholarships during the whole period of his College Course. Junior Scholars are exempted from One-Half of the Class Fees during the term of Scholarship.

There will be awarded at the commencement of the Session, 1875-76, a Porter Scholarship, of the annual value of 50*l.*, tenable for Two Years, and open to Undergraduates of Arts of Two Years' standing; a Sullivan Scholarship, of the annual value of 40*l.*, tenable for Three Years, and open to Students entering the Course in Arts, who have been National School Teachers during at least Two Years; and a Dunville Studentship, tenable for Two Years, of the value of 45*l.* for the First Year, and 100*l.* for the Second Year, open to Students of Three or more Years' standing. The Exhibitions of Mr. Charters, and those connected with the Belfast Methodist College, will be awarded at the same time.

The College Calendar of the University of Belfast is required for admission to the Civil and Military Services, and for the Indian and other Public Competitive Examinations.
For further information, see 'The Belfast Queen's College Calendar for 1875,' or apply, personally or by letter, to the REGISTRAR of the College.
By order of the President.
RICHARD OULTON, B.D., Registrar.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—The NEXT SESSION will COMMENCE on the 5th of OCTOBER. Prospectuses of the several Departments of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and the Evening Classes and also of Scholarships and Entrance Examinations, will be forwarded on application.
J. HOLME NICHOLSON, Registrar.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—The LECTURESHIP in the FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE will be VACANT on the 20th of September next. Candidates are requested to send in applications and Testimonials addressed to the Council, under cover to the Registrar, not later than the 15th proximo. Information as to the duties and emoluments of the Office will be given on application to the Principal of the College.
J. H. NICHOLSON, Registrar.

THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, SPRING GROVE, ISLEWORTH, W.

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Apply to the Head Master, H. R. LADELL, M.A.

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There are two divisions, the Classical and the Modern.
There is a good Laboratory and a well-fitted Carpenter's Shop. The College is situated in the healthiest part of Brighton. The climate is peculiarly favourable to Boys of delicate constitution.
The College is endowed with 15 Scholarships.
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For further particulars address the SECRETARY.
The NEXT TERM COMMENCES on September 21, 1875.

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Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and thorough English taught; special attention paid to the health and comfort of delicate boys.
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DR. HEINEMANN'S LECTURES for 1875 and 1876.—Secretaries of Institutes, please to apply for Dr. HEINEMANN'S LECTURE-PROGRAMME, now ready, containing sixteen different Subjects, Literary, Social, and Scientific.—Dr. HEINEMANN, Scientific Club, 1, Savile-row, London. Dr. HEINEMANN continues to TEACH GERMAN in superior Schools.

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THE British Association for the Advancement of Science will assemble next week, for the forty-fifth time. In 1831, the Association opened its proceedings, and much satire was showered on both by some of the newspapers of that period. Since the inaugural day, Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Edinburgh have been thrice visited; Glasgow, Newcastle, Dublin, York, and Manchester have twice received the philosophers and the friends of philosophy within their borders; in 1836, Bristol gave them a hearty welcome, and that welcome the ancient city is about to repeat, after the lapse of forty years save one.

Thus, more than a generation has passed since the Marquis of Northampton filled the chair at the Bristol Meeting in place of the then Marquis of Lansdowne, who was unable to fulfil the duty through the illness and untimely death of his eldest son, the Earl of Kerry. The great feature of that meeting was to be found in the presence of, and the statements made by, Andrew Crosse, the electrician. He had as long before as the year 1807 produced, by electricity, crystals of carbonate of lime; and he predicted that by application of the same electric force instantaneous communication with all parts of the world would one day be accomplished. The survivors of that time have got over the fright into which they fell when it was reported that mites were produced in the solution with which Mr. Crosse had been experimenting.

England then was under a king, William the Fourth; and the chronicling of that reign, or, to confine ourselves within convenient limits, of the year 1836, seems now to belong to ancient history. It is not so with foreign records, for one of the most important paragraphs of the King's speech, on opening Parliament, alluded, with regret, to the sanguinary civil contest which was then desolating the northern provinces of Spain, where the atrocities of one side stimulated those, as cruel and disgusting, of the other. It was the year in which the first blow was effectually dealt at the Newspaper Stamp Duty; and other salutary measures were achieved, without causing, as some feared they would, the setting of the sun of England for ever. In that year, too, railways existed only as small experiments. There was none between Bristol and London. Reports of the proceedings of the Association were despatched in parcels by the mail; and the guard flung them into the arms of zealous journal-proprietors or their representatives, who stood to receive them in Piccadilly. Now, a telegraph clerk or two can verify the prophecy which Mr. Crosse made at the meeting of 1836, and sitting down in Bristol instantaneously communicate the course of events to the world at large.

We may take for granted that every visitor, if he be ignorant of the history and manners of Bristol, will have his ignorance enlightened by carrying with him a local Guide, or Mr. Murray's 'Handbook for Gloucestershire.' Suffice it to say here that Bristol, from very early times, drew profit from a slave trade,

and we doubt if William the Conqueror himself altogether stopped it. Kings and queens have passed that way: some have tarried there. It boasts of natives of the greatest distinction in commerce, literature, and other ennobling pursuits; and it is not only famous for its milk, but for its milk-woman poetess, Anne Yearsley, poetess, dramatist, novel-writer, whom Hannah More upheld for a time, but she ultimately set her heel upon "Lactilla," with as much stamp in it as her gentle Christianity would allow. The two women were not wider apart than the Bristolian bards, Cottle and Southey; but Bristol once admired Cottle as much as it did Anne Yearsley, further intelligence about whom, as well as on every other pertinent subject, may be found in the local Guides.

The father of these Guides was William of Worcester, A.D. 1480. Nearly four hundred years passed away before anything like a genuine Guide was published to help strangers through the city. Of all those of the last century, the best is the 'New Bristol Guide,' published in 1799. It has no author's name on the title-page, but that author (the Rev. George Heath) was no common man. He was a highly-accomplished Nonconformist minister; but he had a weakness. Among his objects of adoration was "lovely woman." The reverend gentleman loved not wisely, nor at all well. For some tempestuous gallantry towards a married lady, his Nonconformist brother ministers expelled him from their society; but they allowed him an annuity of 15*l.* a year. It was enough to starve upon; but the ex-preacher turned his good voice to account, and figured as itinerant vocalist at public houses, collecting *largesse* in an old hat after due exhibition of minstrelsy. Of course, this author of the 'New Bristol Guide' died in a state of the utmost destitution. Mr. Edwardes, his publisher, used to tell this hapless fellow's story over the counter, and it certainly carries a moral with it—for ladies, ministers, and men generally.

And this reminds us that we must not overlook the fact that there was a time when the Bristol Venuses were not held in much estimation for their personal qualities. An artist would have described them as "out of drawing." Such, at least, is the tone of old tradition. This saucy legend goes so far as to assert that the Bristol Bride Market was so slack of profitable business, that a stimulus was given to it by offering the freedom of the city to any one who would venture to take to wife a Bristol maid or widow. Of course this was calumnious satire; and probably there was some protest made against it by the anonymous author of a comedy of James the First's time, who gave to his play the significant name of 'The Faire Mayd of Bristowe.' It was played before James and his Queen Anne, at Hampton Court, to their great delight, in 1605; and a black-letter copy of the piece, that may have been in the hands of those illustrious personages while the piece was being acted, is now before us. The fair maid is one Annabel, of whom her lover speaks as

Fair Annabel, the Idol of my thoughts,
Fair Bristowe's mirror and my heart's delight.

The maiden, however, lacks spirit, and is not a model that the maidens of to-day may be recommended to follow. Her filial obedience is a virtue which, by being carried to excess,

has the usual consequence—it becomes almost a vice. Of two lovers, she prefers one and accepts the other, under paternal pressure. Annabel is (as regards her father) a mixture of Grizel and Katharine subdued; and so little self-reliant is she, that when the question of a husband seems almost left for her own decision, she indolently exclaims,—“Faith! whosoever, Sir, you shall think meet.” Whether this comedy biased Queen Anne's feelings in favour of Bristol or not, is hardly worth inquiring; but it is worth noting that James's consort paid the highest compliment to Bristol ever paid by sovereign lady. She not only visited the ancient city, but graciously remarked to the worshipful Mayor,—“Nay, I could not feel myself to be Queen till I came to Bristol.” Queen Elizabeth was not half so civil when she went to Bath. Her Majesty lifted her nose above the City of the Springs, and very unpolitely conveyed her opinion to the civic authorities that it was dirty as to look, and nasty as to smell. Let us add, that this practical woman put down a handful of angels, towards opening a subscription for the better drainage of the city, which would draw greater numbers to the springs.

Bristol once disputed with Bath on this matter of springs. Bristol, or Clifton, Hot Wells had a short reign and a merry one. At the present day wells have sunk in the estimation of Fashion, and, under such circumstances, infirmity declines to stoop to be vulgarly cured. The waters at Bath, Bristol, Tunbridge, Cheltenham, &c., have as much virtue in them as ever, but few care to tempt or try that virtue. Some have gone out of knowledge altogether. The old efficacious Islington Well would now be harder to find than the head of the Nile; and probably not one Londoner in a thousand knows of the existence of the healing well at Acton, and how its springs were surrounded by the most aristocratic of invalids in the morning, and its assembly rooms made brilliant at night by joyous young dancers of a *cotillon* or stately young couples walking majestically through a *minuet*.

In a similar way did things go “once upon a time” at the Bristol Hot Wells, as those wells are still called, which are not strictly wells and never have been hot. In the season when “Society” used to frequent the tepid springs in the Clifton suburb of Bristol, not only local but London publishers used to vend a visitors' list, which has no resemblance to it in any list of visitors sold at modern “watering-places.” We have one of these lists for 1723. It is entitled ‘Characters at the Hot Wells, Bristol, in September, 1723,’ and it enables us to see what the quality of the company was that assembled on the banks of the Avon in the reign of George the First. In this little quarto list there are a score of characters. All are glorified with that superabundant eulogy which it was the fashion to offer in dedications to the living and in epitaphs on the dead—especially on those who had belonged to the finer class of clay. We pass over all the triple-piled flattery, and merely pause to pick from it the peculiar traits that enable us to distinguish more clearly the fashionable individual who was of “the Quality,” and who excited the envy of the folk at the Hot Wells.

First, there passes along the walk “Sir R— M—” (all the characters are desig-

ated by initial letters), and as he passes, our Guide tells us that we may see in him a fine distinction, a being in whom "the humanity of the private Gentleman is tempered with the dignity of the Peer." His sublimity is so above all mortal character of that kind, that, happily for all beholders, no one need think the worse of himself for the superiority of this gentleman!—and so on. We find that the "gentleman" is also a nobleman, for the writer says, "It is Sir R— M—, that is, Lord R—y." With this clue, we readily detect this superlative visitor at the Wells, when England had a foreign King who was unable to speak English. He is Sir Robert Marsham, Bart., first Baron Romney, to which rank he was raised in 1716. His wife was one of the daughters of Sir Cloudesley Shovel; and after she became Lord Romney's widow, she married with the Earl of Hyndford. The elegant and fragile lord never figured again at Bristol Wells. He died in 1724, and his son, who succeeded him, enjoyed the title for the long period of seventy years, dying in 1794.

Next pass, with peruke and clouded cane, "Mr. W—e," who is so lucky as to be "formed to please both men of sense and the ladies." He discourses with "Mr. W—m," the very quintessence of courtesy and civility. We fear, if these two be orthodox men, they move uneasily away as "the Rev. Mr. W—r" approaches, for the "parson" is a man who might affright even a beau of George the First's time, seeing that he has "a lay behaviour in an ecclesiastical habit, and he thinks Reason, as well as Grace, the gift of Heaven," which last was a very naughty thought in the year when Hugh Boulter, Bishop of Bristol, came down to the Wells for a leave-taking before he crossed to Ireland, to take possession of the archbishopric of Armagh. Next, conspicuous in a group of listeners, is "Dr. A—t"; as he talks, they admire the fashion in which he wears his hat, "with a button on the right side of his head; it adds gravity to his air, and keeps his sagacity warm." We suppose Dr. A—t may have been Arbuthnot, who, in this year, 1723, was chosen second censor of the Royal College of Physicians. Pope said of him, that he was a good doctor for any one that was ill, and a better doctor for any one that was well. The writer of the "Characters" seems to have had a bad opinion of the faculty generally. "I am," he says, "of the Duchess of Marlborough's mind; whenever I am sick, I am resolved to die a natural death." Among other fine gentlemen at the Wells we have only room to notice Sir D—y B—y, who was drinking the waters in order to recover from consumption, the sequel to living over-fast, the pace that kills. People cannot have their cake, Sir D— B— is rather roughly told, and eat it too; and, altogether, sympathy is not much moved in behalf of a knight who is described curiously as having "very harsh features, with a very sweet countenance." "Mr. B—m" was not a favourite, or, wherefore, in his case, have we the remark that "a fine person without proper accomplishments is a rotten carcase in a brocade habit." A compliment is paid to three youngsters, who properly mean, it is said, "to be figures and not cyphers."

Then, coming to the ladies, we find it remarked of Mistress J—gs,— "She will forgive me if I imagine she thinks herself made

for man, and that her present condition is not her proper element." To the credit of "Mrs. Wh—r," it is written,— "I can't but add at present that she wears the best tasted and the comeliest Hoop that I ever have yet seen worn by female." We find "Lady A—n G—y" (Lady Anne Grey, the Duchess of Kent's daughter) and "Mrs. W—n" not ill distinguished by their talent for silence; but eyes can speak as well as tongues. The mother of Lady Anne, "L—y Dss. of K—t" (wife of the only gentleman beneath royalty who ever bore the title of Duke of Kent, Henry Grey), is prettily alluded to. "One wonders what is become of the *Duchess* while one is talking to her *Grace*. Every one ought to pray for a successful cure of the waters in her Grace, till it shall please Heav'n to bless the world with more Lord Crews to beget such daughters as her Grace of K—t and her sisters." Those who are beneath the rank of the dazzling beauty, "L—y D—a Sp—r," are told that it is happy for them that while they can't pretend to her they can gaze at a respectful distance unhurt. "She is formed for conquest," adds the character-painter of the Duchess of Marlborough's granddaughter, Lady Di' Spencer, "but I am afraid she will delight in cruelty." That very celebrated Duchess was with her daughter at Bristol Wells, and in reference to "L' Dss. of M—h," the writer says:—"I have myself experienced her easy gracious condescension in conversation, and am a witness to her charity. If her Grace has not time to read sermons, who has?" Therewith ends the little book which shows us what fine shadows figured for a brief while at the Bristol Hot Wells in the autumn of 1723.

And these shadows of quality lead us to consider in what way Bristol has been connected with the peerage. The connexion only dates from 1622, when John Baron Digby was created Earl of Bristol. Did James's Queen Anne, who loved the city so well, make an earldom of it? John's son George was the more famous Earl. It was he who turned Roman Catholic, when abroad, at the instigation (it is sometimes said) of Don John of Austria; but the correspondence between him and the more celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby tells the tale in quite another way. According to this version, Lord Bristol wrote letters to persuade Sir Kenelm to abandon the errors of Popery. Sir Kenelm's replies, however, so logically upset the Earl's persuasive pleadings, that Lord Bristol embraced Popery itself, and, as this course excluded him from office, he attributed the exclusion, not to the force of law, but to the opposition of the Chancellor, whose ruin is reported to have been the planning of the Earl. As Lord Bristol's father fought, first for the king then for the Parliament, and ended on the royal side at last, so the son was, by turns, of two churches, and ended in the bosom of his original faith. In 1664, De Comminges, the French ambassador, wrote to Louis the Fourteenth that on the last Sunday in January the "Comte de Bristol," at *Oulmilton*, as he calls Wimbledon, in presence of the congregation in the parish church, heartily renounced Popery, and afterwards took the minister and a few others to dine with him. He lived in the house that had belonged to Henrietta Maria. The

French Count denounces the whole business in the words, "L'action est insolente et téméraire." An action of Digby's son John, the third and last Earl of the Digby line, seems to us to be far more rash and insolent,—if it be true that he emptied the stone coffins of the monks, at Sherborne, and used the materials for building the Digby mansion. That Digby line of Earls of Bristol failed for want of a male heir, in 1698. In 1714, the title was conferred on the head of the family of Hervey; in 1803, the Earl's coronet was changed for that of a Marquis, and this is still borne by a descendant of the first Hervey. The Herveys were such a peculiar people, that a wit said mankind consisted of men, women, and Herveys. He was the luckiest of them who married Chesterfield's "sweet Molly Lepel," whose three sons succeeded to the Earldom. The first of these was the well-known Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the second, Augustus, was the husband of Miss Chudleigh, who married the Duke of Kingston, while her first husband was alive, and was much rejoiced to be so rid of her. The third was the eccentric Earl, who was also Bishop of Derry, and who astonished good people at home, and astounded those abroad, by his mountebank pranks. He half-starved his eldest son; kept a strange house in Italy; died on the continent in the highest odour of eccentricity; and was brought home in a cask of rum, which was emptied by the sailors on the voyage, of everything but the Bishop!

Neither the Digbys nor the Herveys have had any local or territorial connexion with the Gloucestershire city from which they took their title; and though the Digbys may be said to have been of a higher intellectual stamp than the earlier Herveys, Bristol has no particular reason for being proud of the two families who have tacked the name of the city to the degree of their dignity. The citizens have some grounds to be prouder of their prelates than of their peers. The diocese was one of the six Sees erected by Henry the Eighth out of the spoils of the monasteries and other religious houses which that monarch dissolved. The first bishop was Paul Bushe, appointed in 1542; the forty-third and last was Joseph Allen, after whose translation to Ely, in 1836, an Order in Council united this See with that of Gloucester, the diocesan taking the title of Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. This, however, was not the first time that the Sees were held by one and the same Bishop. Cheney (1562—1579) and Bullingham (1581—1589) held them united by dispensation. In the last-named year, Bullingham resigned Bristol and retained Gloucester, like the wise man that he was. Occasionally, Bristol has been without any Bishop at all, and does not seem to have been much the worse for the deprivation. This deprivation lasted, once for two years; once for three; a third time for ten years (1593—1603); and, lastly, for fourteen years,—from 1646, when Howell died, to 1660, when the elder Gilbert Ironside left his Prebend at York and took charge of the See of Bristol. Among succeeding prelates in the western diocese there were some noteworthy men. One was Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart., who was very profane of speech, and who used to half justify it by saying that it was the Baronet and not the Bishop who scattered those very strong oaths; upon which it was

pointed out to this idol of his fellow Cornishmen that the Baronet alone would be damned, but that the Bishop might feel an interest in that person's condition, nevertheless. Addison's friend, Smalridge, was Bishop from 1714 to 1719. He had a love for the drama, and always maintained that 'Cato' on the stage was as instructive as any sermon from the pulpit. Secker was here during the years 1735-37, whence he passed to Oxford, on his way to Canterbury. Secker was born and bred a dissenter; he had, therefore, never been baptized according to the rites of the Church by law established, and to which he conformed, and in it took Orders. Secker, in 1738, when he was Bishop of Oxford, christened the young Prince (born in Norfolk House, St. James's Square) who was afterwards George the Third; and it is a fact that timid souls are yet to be found who have some uneasiness as to the validity of that baptism—conferred on a royal Prince by an unbaptized Bishop! In the very year in which the ceremony thus questioned took place, another ex-dissenter was made Bishop of Bristol; namely, Joseph Butler, whom we forget as the schoolfellow of Secker, but whom we remember as the author of the famous 'Analogy,' which has given many a headache to many a young curate, not to say to men of more reverential dignity. In aftertime, William Lort Mansell was seated on the Bishop's throne at Bristol from 1808 to 1820; and, perhaps, when seated there, during unusually heavy discourses from the pulpit, made some of those neat and clever epigrams, the failing to collect which on the part of the Prelate's friends so vexed the soul of the poet Rogers, who never troubled himself to contribute a single example. As worthy a man, as great a scholar, and as efficient a diocesan as any in the list of Bristol prelates, was good, single-minded, simple-hearted, John Kaye, who entered on his duties here in 1820, and who was translated to Lincoln in 1827. He was of humble birth, and one of his practices was to go occasionally to preach at Hammersmith, where he was born, and to encourage the aspiring, yet perhaps half-dwining, young people, by alluding to his own career, and showing what might be effected by unflagging perseverance in the pursuit of an object worth the attaining.

Let us now consider what testimony travellers have given as to the features of this ancient city. A foreigner, Don Gonzales (see his *Voyage*, in Osborne's Collection), in the seventeenth century, says—"The shopkeepers of Bristol, who are in general wholesale men, have so great an inland trade, that they maintain carriers, just as the London tradesmen do, not only to Bath and to Wells and Exeter, but to Rome, and all the principal counties and towns, from Southampton even to the banks of the Trent." The Bristol tradesmen were, in truth, much more enterprising. "It is remarkable there," we are told in the 'Life of Lord Keeper North,' "that all men that are dealers, even in shop trades, launch into adventures by sea, chiefly to the West Indian plantations, and Spain. A poor shopkeeper that sells candles will have a bale of stockings or a piece of stuff for Nevis or Virginia, &c.; and rather than fail, they trade in men, as when they sent small rogues taught to prey, and who accordingly received actual trans-

portation, even before any indictment found against them, for which my Lord Jeffries scoured them. In a word, pride and ostentation are publicly professed. Christenings and burials pompous beyond imagination. A man who dies worth 300*l.* will order 200*l.* of it to be laid out in his funeral procession." In more than one point the above witnesses are corroborated by Pepys, who was in Bristol in 1668, with wife and "our girl, Deb." Deb. brought her uncle Butts to see Mr. and Mrs. Pepys, and he is thus spoken of:—"A sober merchant and very good company, and so like one of our wealthy, sober, London merchants, as pleased me mightily." Butts, having escorted the visitors about the city, "brought us," says Pepys, "a back way by surprize to his house, where a substantial good house and well furnished; and did give us good entertainment of strawberries, a whole venison pasty cold, and plenty of brave wine, and above all, Bristol milk. . . . Butts' wife a good woman, and so sober and substantial, as I was never more pleased anywhere. . . . He with us through the City, where in walking I find the City pay him great respect, and he the like to the meanest, which pleased me mightily." Pepys says of the City, "It is in every respect another London, that one can hardly know it, to stand in the country, any more than that. No carts, it standing generally on vaults, only dog carts. . . . Many good streets and very fair stone houses." Pepys had a good word to say for everything in Bristol, except the sermon he heard in the Great Church:—"A vain, pragmatical fellow preached a ridiculous, affected sermon and made me angry, and some gentlemen that sat near me." And, in the evening, "the same idle fellow preached, and I slept most of the sermon."

A very celebrated individual, in the next century, was walking the same streets, or was seated at a desk, trying in vain to like learning to be a mercantile clerk—David Hume. That is all we know; except that Hume disliked the place as well as his apprenticeship, which he soon abandoned. In his *History*, under the date 1660, he gives an account of the mock-triumphal entry into Bristol of the fanatic Quaker, Naylor, who bore a certain resemblance to the portrait given as that of Jesus. "He entered Bristol mounted on a horse; I suppose," Hume adds sarcastically, "from the difficulty in that place of finding an ass!" Probably, David did not find the Bristolians hospitable. An English naval captain, stationed there with his ship for the protection of the port, had the same experience. It was when all roasting in kitchens was accomplished by the help of turnspit dogs. These dogs sported in the streets when not engaged in their vocation. The captain sent some of his men ashore, who captured the whole of them. The consequent dire distress was ultimately ended by treaty, and the surrender of the turnspits was followed by numerous invitations to the naval officers to dinners and balls!

The most unfavourable judgment on Bristol was made in the same century, by a very fine gentleman—Horace Walpole. Writing in 1766, he says:—"I did go to Bristol, the dirtiest great shop I ever saw, with so foul a river that had I seen the least appearance of cleanliness I should have concluded they washed all their linen in it, as they do in Paris. Going into the town, I was struck by a large Gothic

building, coal-black, and striped with white. I took it for the devil's cathedral. When I came nearer, I found it was an uniform castle, lately built, and serving for stables and offices to a smart, false Gothic house, on the other side of the road!"

It has been said by a well-known *disseur* that there are only two events in history, the Siege of Troy and the French Revolution. Borrowing this form, we might fairly say that, prominent as Bristol has been, politically, socially, and commercially, the two events in her history are the Siege in the Civil Wars, and the Riots of 1831. The pamphlets which were published about the year 1642, relating to the city's sufferings or triumphs, would form a library of themselves. The Bristol Riots of 1831 caused the fierce Jacobite riots of 1714 to be no longer spoken of, so much more ferocious were the animosities between reformers and anti-reformers of the later period than those of the Hanoverian Whigs and the Jacobite Tories of the days of George the First. In comparing what the latter printed of their opponents with the record which Mr. Greville has made of the dragons and the colliers, it would appear that, at both times, ferocity of spirit in commentators was as great as ferocity of action in incendiaries.

Better times have succeeded, when reforms may be obtained by legal means, not by torch and pike; and, among the best reformers, are the peaceful philosophers who upset old, false theories on a basis of new facts. They are now assembled in the Queen of Western Cities—a city especially remarkable for the beauty of its ecclesiastical edifices, and indebted for the restoration of much of that beauty, which had perished, to the taste and judgment of Mr. George Godwin.

Encyclopædia Britannica. Ninth Edition.
Vol. II. (Edinburgh, Black.)

As a mark of the rapid advance of Anthropology within the last few years, it is instructive to compare Dr. Tylor's article with the short reference under the same heading in the last edition. In 1853 the subject was summarily disposed of in these terms: "*Anthropology*, a discourse upon human nature. It is sometimes applied to designate the speculations and inquiries that have obtained concerning the varieties of the human race." These "speculations and inquiries" have since shaped themselves into an important branch of knowledge, and, in fact, the term Anthropology has come to include all that was formerly embraced under the science of Ethnology. Dr. E. B. Tylor has, therefore, contributed to the present edition an article extending to about three-and-thirty columns, in which he gives a masterly sketch of the present position of anthropology. Defining this science as the natural history of man, he first seeks to determine man's place in the system of nature, and then discusses the much-vexed question of the origin of our species. In dividing the human species into separate races, or permanent varieties, the writer follows Prof. Huxley, and thus recognizes four distinct modifications, called the Australoid, the Negroid, the Mongoloid, and the Xanthochroic types. When Dr. Tylor reviews the evidence bearing on the antiquity of man, he is compelled to go over much of the ground

occupied by the writer of the article "Archæology, Prehistoric." In the sections on Language and on the Development of Civilization, Dr. Tylor deals with subjects which he has studied with signal success, but he has resisted the temptation of giving undue prominence to his favourite studies. In order to keep the article within moderate limits, he has been forced to pass lightly over some branches of the science. It is difficult, however, to say where else the student can find a sketch of anthropology equally clear, concise, and trustworthy.

The writer of the Army article, Col. G. Pomeroy Colley, is well known as an earnest student and able lecturer on military subjects, especially that class of them which is termed military administration. He has on this occasion shown himself to be worthy of his fame and the reputation of the work to which he is a contributor. We have never read a more exhaustive and yet concisely worded treatise on the subject, and our only regret is that, within the limits of a necessarily brief notice, we are unable to do justice to the research, learning, and ability displayed in dealing with so vast a subject. Necessity, however, compels us to confine ourselves to a mere indication of the manner in which Col. Colley has performed his task. The definition which he gives, however, of the word "Army" is scarcely accurate. According to him, an army is distinguished from other assemblages of armed men "by its national character,—that is, its representing more or less the will and the power of the nation or its rulers,—and its organization." We are of opinion that any large body of armed men, more or less disciplined and organized, is entitled to the appellation of "army"; otherwise the army of Charles the First, that of Don Carlos, or any other force of insurgents, could not claim the title.

Col. Colley, touching lightly on the early armies of Egypt and Persia, describes at some length the Greek and Roman armies. His account is clear and full of interest, but we cannot linger over it. He then gives a bird's-eye view of the military institutions of Europe from the decline of Rome to the French Revolution, tracing the growth and decay of Feudalism; and it is worth noting that, among the Frank and German races, "the right to bear arms was the privilege of the freeman, the mark of his status in the community." The progress of luxury and effeminacy has changed all that, and, by a majority of the inhabitants of Europe, the most perfect freedom is deemed to be that which allows a citizen to cast upon another his most sacred duty. Col. Colley very warmly rebukes the political economists, who class all military expenditure as non-productive. "Perhaps it might more fairly be called indirectly productive, as necessary to the maintenance and extension of civilization, and the protection and development of trade. 'Further, the value of property increases with increased security, and military expenditure within certain limits thus tends to repay itself. Broadly, however, it may be treated as a tax for insurance.' Comparing the different terms of service in various armies, Col. Colley condemns, by implication at least, the militia system, such as prevails in Canada and Switzerland. The advantages re: small cost, a minimum of industrial dis-

turbance, large numbers. The disadvantages are: incapacity, as experience shows us, to carry on sustained operations against trained armies; large cost of putting such troops in the field; also that, opposed to armies similarly constituted, decisive operations are impossible; and "the war drags on till its cost far exceeds that of years of standing armies and peace preparations." With reference to the Swiss army, Col. Colley remarks that though the appearance of the force, mobilized during the French war, excited the enthusiasm of superficial observers, yet "their own commander reported that there was incredible friction in the mechanism of the whole force"; that many of the battalions were in the lowest state of discipline and efficiency; and that "to march against an enemy with such troops as these would indeed be a bold enterprise," urging that "it would be far preferable to have an army weaker in point of numbers, but of better quality." The dissertation on the armies of Europe generally is followed by a particular account of the constitution and organization of the armies of the principal countries, and affords much valuable information, clearly yet concisely given. We have only space to touch upon one point, which is at the present moment attracting considerable attention. We refer to the tactical and administrative organization of armies. The Prussian army is permanently organized in *corps d'armée*; so are the French and Turkish armies. In Austria and Russia the permanent organization during peace is by divisions. In Italy and England the country is divided into territorial divisions, in which the troops are being continually changed. We have also our standing camps, such as Aldershot, the Curragh, Colchester, and Shorncliffe, in which the troops are more or less organized for war, while the Italians have four active divisions, with staff complete, the remainder of their army being dispersed in different garrisons. In France, the regiment of infantry consists of four battalions of four companies each, and, in addition, two companies constituting the regimental dépôt. In Italy, a regiment of the line consists of three, and one of Bersaglieri of four, battalions of four companies. Each regiment has a dépôt. In Russia, with the exception of the army of the Caucasus, each regiment has three battalions. In the guards and line a battalion is organized in four line companies and one rifle company. In the rifle battalions the number of companies is four. The dépôt troops are distinct from the field army, and have no regimental connexion with it. In Austria, a regiment is composed of five field battalions and a dépôt battalion, which last, during peace, is only a *cadre*. The field battalions have four and the dépôt battalions five companies. The first three battalions only are mobile, the other two form a reserve regiment, stationary in the regimental recruiting district. A rifle battalion has four field companies, a reserve company, and a dépôt company. In Prussia, the infantry regiment is organized in three battalions of four companies, a fourth or dépôt battalion being formed on mobilization. A rifle battalion is organized in the same way as the line, but on mobilization forms a dépôt company. In our service most regiments have only one battalion, and the number of companies is eight service and two dépôt. There is not much dissimilarity in the organization of cavalry in different armies, except that

with us the squadron is the tactical unit and the troop the administrative sub-unit; whereas, in most foreign armies, the squadron is both the tactical unit and the administrative sub-unit. Foreign squadrons, too, are in peace stronger than British squadrons. In foreign cavalry regiments, there are fewer dismounted men than with us. In England, a cavalry regiment consists of eight troops in four squadrons; a dépôt troop is also formed in war time, and for regiments in India. In Prussia, Russia, and France, there are four field squadrons and a dépôt squadron; in Italy, six field squadrons and a dépôt squadron; in Austria, six field squadrons, a reserve squadron, and a dépôt squadron. As to the artillery, it is divided, in all armies but our own, into a number of small regiments or brigades, which are mostly kept together, whereas we have but a single overgrown corps, misnamed a regiment. For administrative purposes, the regiment in the English army is organized in brigades, the batteries of which are never united. In France and England there are six guns per battery, both in peace and war. In Russia, Austria, and Prussia only four guns are horsed during peace, but on mobilization the two former countries add four, and the latter two, guns to each battery. In Italy, eight guns per battery are permanently horsed. There are also in all these countries dépôts. We must now conclude our notice of this valuable article, but we advise all, both civilians and soldiers, to read it with attention, being convinced that their time will not be thrown away if they do so.

The article on Astronomy which is contained in the volume before us is, as might be expected from the known rapid progress of the science since the issue of the previous edition, considerably altered and enlarged. It now consists of seventy-nine pages, of which the first twenty are occupied by a condensed history of practical and theoretical astronomy, finishing with the time of Herschel and Laplace. Of the remainder, the first six chapters explain the great principles of astronomy as a science according to the Copernican system and the Newtonian doctrine; whilst twelve more are devoted to a careful and able survey of those facts respecting the sun, moon, planets, comets, stars, and nebulae which have been brought to light by modern observations, and come under the head of descriptive astronomy, the letter-press being assisted by well-executed engravings of the solar spots, of the lunar surface, &c. It is not our purpose to examine this in any detail, but a few remarks may be permitted. The seventh chapter, on the Sun, appears to be almost exhaustive, as far as the amount of space that could be allotted to it allowed, and gives a very full account of the knowledge of the physical constitution of that body which has been acquired of late years, chiefly by the aid of total solar eclipses. Special interest also attaches to the ninth chapter, on the Earth regarded as a planet. The latter part of this chapter treats of the determinations of the earth's distance from the sun, on which all our knowledge of other planetary distances and magnitudes depends. In this we must take exception to two statements, in neither of which, as we conceive, has the author placed the matter in a proper point of view.

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Speaking of Mr. Stone's re-discussion of the observations of the Transit of Venus in 1769, he says, "But little value can be attached to this result, seeing that the correction for the interval of time between real contact and apparent contact comes out from the equations themselves which are made use of to determine the parallax, and this correction 17" is constant, whereas the observed time-difference in 1769 was not only far from constant, but in every instance far exceeded 17". In these short remarks it may be sufficient to recall that the difference between the two contacts at egress observed by Father Hell at Wardhus, in Norway (which since Mr. Stone's investigation there has been no reason for distrusting), was 13". Our author too utterly ignores the service rendered by Mr. Stone in pointing out the misconception fallen into by Encke respecting the Otaheite observations, applying a difference probably arising from an atmosphere in Venus to an effect of irradiation, which neither Capt. Cook nor Mr. Green appears to have noticed. Still more extraordinary is our present author's reference to the British observations of the Transit of Venus last year. At p. 797 he leads the reader to suppose that Delisle's method was at first exclusively to be employed, and that this scheme was afterwards fundamentally changed ("fortunately," he says, "the mistake was discovered in good time"). The fact was that no fundamental change was ever made. Delisle's method was considered, and justly so, to be the best adapted for use in 1874. Considering the parts of the world at which the transit could be seen, the inaccessibility of the best Halleyan stations being the cause that, on that occasion, that method failed totally to be applicable as the best, and yielded in that respect to the other, at which all the stations were readily accessible. The original choice of principal stations, therefore, was maintained throughout, it being, of course, always intended to observe at these, where practicable, all phases of the great phenomenon, and apply all methods of combining the observations that appeared feasible. As has been already mentioned in the *Athenæum*, England has every reason to be satisfied with the amount of success attained.

We notice that the author continues to use provisionally the solar parallax obtained from the observations of Mars, viz. 8".94; and in this we think he is right. How far astronomers will modify this when the observations of the Transit of Venus are fully reduced it is impossible now to say. The French have somewhat prematurely published a partial result of 8".88; and, on the whole, perhaps, 8".90 or 8".91 would now seem to be at the head of the poll of probability.

We must pass on to commend our author's chapter on the Moon (his tenth), as well as his interesting chapters on Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. He is less full than might, perhaps, have been expected on comets, with which he unites a few words on meteors and their (still mysterious) connexion with comets. But in this, as in the chapters on stars and nebulae, we must remember the limitations imposed on him by space; and it would be difficult to compress a greater amount of valuable information within that allotted to him. In what a new light will many astronomical theories probably appear when the tenth edi-

tion of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' is called for!

Etymological Geography. By C. Blackie. With an Introduction by Prof. J. S. Blackie. (Daldy, Isbister & Co.)

THIS book is especially intended to supply a desideratum in school literature. We all feel instinctively that the names of places must have been originally significant, but in too many instances we are unable to decipher the obliterated inscription; and the words which, if we could only read them, would have seemed full of poetry and descriptive power, fall idly on our ears from our own ignorance. Mr. Blackie has endeavoured to put in alphabetical order the principal prefixes and terminations which are used in forming the geographical names of Europe and Asia. His book is thus an etymological dictionary for the student of geography.

Prof. Blackie, in his Introduction, gives a general sketch of the principles which guided the selection of geographical names. First, they express the most striking features of the place, as Benmore from *mor*, "big," or Himálaya from *hima*, "snow"; next they denote colour, as Kedron and *Benmuic Dubh*, "the mount of the black sow"; and next climate and vegetation, as Selinus from its parsley and Dalbeath, "birchfield." Besides these natural motives, we find that names are also expressive of human associations, as in the Hebrew *beth*, the Teutonic *hausen* and *heim*, and the Roman *castra*; or we find the records of civil and ecclesiastical history, as in Alexandria or Munich.

Mr. Blackie points out in his Preface an interesting distinction between Celtic and Teutonic names, though we are not sure that it does not mainly depend on the absence of case terminations, which hides the distinction between a single compound and two uncompounded words:—

"I must premise that, with regard to names derived from the Celtic languages, the root-word [or, rather, the general term] is generally placed at the beginning of a name, that is, if it contain more than one syllable. This is the case with such vocables as *pen*, *ben*, *dun*, *lis*, *rath*, *strath*, &c., e.g., Lismore, Benmore, Dungarvan, Strathallan, &c. On the other hand, in names derived from the Teutonic or Scandinavian languages the root-word comes last, as will be found with regard to *ton*, *dale*, *burg*, *berg*, *stadt*, *dorf*, *ford*, &c."

We have the same thing noticed again under the article "*dail*, *dol*, *thal*, &c.":—

"Thus in Scandinavia and in localities of Great Britain where the Danes and Norsemen had settlements, we have Vaerdal in Norway (r. Vaer); Rydal (rye valley), Westmoreland; Laugdalr (valley of warm springs), Iceland. In districts peopled by the Saxon nations, Avondale, Annandale (the valley of the Avon and Annan); Rosenthal (the valley of roses); Innthal (of the river Inn); Fromenthal (wheat valley); Grunthal (green valley). In Gaelic, Irish, and Welsh names, on the contrary, *dal* comes first; e.g., Dalry and Dalrigh (King's field or level field); Dalbeth and Dalbeathie (the field of birch-trees); Dalserf (of St. Serf); Dalgarnock (of the rough knoll), &c."

The volume contains a great deal of interesting information, and its alphabetical arrangement and index will enable any one to turn easily to any particular article. The best part of the book seems to be that which relates to Teutonic and Celtic words,—the latter especially are treated very fully. The weakest

part is that relating to Oriental names; thus, we fear that the Arabic *dár*, "a house," and *dair*, "a monastery," have no connexion (p. 51) with the pure Persian word *dih*, "a village," which is generally traced back to the Zend *danh*, "a district"; and Himálaya is not compounded of *hima*+*laya*, but *hima*+*álaya* (p. 103). So, again, the Hindustani *garh* (not *ghar*), "a fort," in Futtegharh and Deogarh, has no connexion whatever with the *nagar* of Ahmadnagar and Chandernagore: the latter is the old Sanskrit word for "city" unaltered; the former is supposed to be a corruption of *gāḍa*, "a trench."

As a specimen of the book we give the following extract:—

"Clach, cloch, clough (Gadhelic), a stone; e.g., Clachbreach (the speckled stone); Clach-an-Oban (the stone of the little bay); Clachach (a stony place); Clach-na-darroch (the stone of the oak-grove); Clackmannan or Clachan-Mannan (the stone circle or village of the ancient district of Scotland called Mannan). The word Clachan, in Scotland, originally meant a circle of stones; and after the introduction of Christianity, houses and churches were built on the spots where these pagan rites had been celebrated, and thus clachan came to mean a hamlet; and at the present day the expression used in asking a person if he is going to church is, *Ambheil thu 'dol do'n clachan*? 'Are you going to the stones?' There is the clachan of Aberfoyle in Perthshire, and in Blair Athol there is a large stone called Clach-n'obairt (the stone of sacrifice); in Skye, there is Clach-na-h-Annat (the stone of Annat, the goddess of victory); and those remarkable Druidical remains called rocking stones are termed in Gaelic Clach-bhrath (the stone of knowledge), having been apparently used for divination. There are others called Clach-na-graine (the stone of the sun); and Clach-an-tsagairt (of the priest)."

Shakespeare's Library: a Collection of the Plays, Romances, Novels, Poems, and Histories employed by Shakespeare in the Composition of his Works. With Introduction and Notes. Second Edition, carefully. Revised and greatly Enlarged. The Text now first Formed from a New Collation of the Original Copies. 6 vols. (Reeves & Turner.)

MR. HAZLITT, whose name is conspicuous by its absence from the title-pages of the work before us, but appears on the label attached to the back of each volume, can only be described as an editor by some oxymoron. Some such interdiscordant phrase as the Greek tragedians so frequently employ naturally rises to one's lips as one thinks of him, or sees a fresh exhibition of his workmanship. He is an "editor that is no editor." To every lover of old books he is dear, and, at the same time, detestable; always welcome, and as often ill-come; not to be done without, and yet to be perpetually grumbled at. The critic, in judging of this gentleman, can take his stand, so to speak, neither on the mountain of blessing nor that of cursing—neither on Gerizim nor Ebal; but, if this is anyhow possible, must plant a foot on either eminence, and smile and scowl alternately. Mr. Hazlitt has, indeed, done for all students of English literature excellent service in bringing back within reach works that have become inaccessible, and we sincerely hope he will not desist from his labours. On the other hand, how greatly the value of this service would be increased by a little more editorial care! We would rather, if

we may say so, he would do less for us, and do what he does better. If he would once permit us to take up one of his reprints with unmixed satisfaction!

The work before us exactly illustrates what we have just said. It is a "boon," but a "boon" we shall never enjoy without some regret and annoyance. We think every genuine student of Shakspeare should possess himself of it; and yet

—Medio de fonte leporum
Surgit amari aliquid.

Let us first notice the "amari aliquid," and then the "leporum." The first volume opens in this wise: it begins with a list of the plays whose sources, or supposed sources, are presented in it; then comes Mr. Collier's Preface to the first edition (1844); then a Preface by Mr. Hazlitt himself, which is principally curious as showing his own incertitude as to what should and what should not be added to his predecessor's collection; then a "synthetical table of contents" of the entire work; and then we come to the main body—to the play-sources, arranged or thrown together in an "admired disorder." The best order, surely, in such a work as this would have been the alphabetical. At all events, some order should have been observed. The succession Mr. Hazlitt professes "in the main" to follow, he "in the main" disregards. These opening pages, especially the editor's Preface, have their significance. There was some truth in the old superstition about stumbling on the threshold. We are prepared for what is the fact—a compilation of an uncertain kind. We do not know what we may find in it, and what we may not find. The first extract—it is from Johnes's 'Monstrelet,'—given in "pursuance of a suggestion found in Dyce's edition of Shakspeare,"—language somewhat misleading,—is supposed to illustrate 'Love's Labour's Lost,' but how it does so one cannot readily see. To be sure, it mentions a sum of money to be paid by a King of France to a King of Navarre; and in the play there is mention of a money transaction between kings of those countries; but all the details are quite different. "There is a river in Macedon, and there is also moreover a river in Monmouth; it is called Wye at Monmouth, but it is out of my prains what is the name of the other river; but 'tis all one, 'tis alike as my fingers is to my fingers, and there is salmons in both." In connexion with the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' we are favoured with the 'Life of Theseus' from North's 'Plutarch,' though, certainly, Shakspeare derived the Theseus of that play mainly from Chaucer's 'Knight's Tale.' For the 'Comedy of Errors' is given "W. W.'s"—Warner's—translation of the 'Menæchmi,' printed in 1595, though Shakspeare's play, if not produced so early as 1589, as some good scholars hold, yet unquestionably came out before 1595, and no one has shown any reason for supposing that Shakspeare had the benefit of perusing Warner's version before its publication. One might think, to listen to some people, that the Elizabethan age had its Mudie with a circulating library of new and entertaining MSS. Moreover, there is that important entry in the 'Gesta Grayorum,' 1594: "After such sports a Comedy of Errors (like to Plautus his Menæchmus) was played by the players; so that night was begun and con-

tinued to the end in nothing but confusion and errors; whereupon it was ever afterwards called the Night of Errors." After the 'Menæchmi,' which Shakspeare may have read in the original Latin, Mr. Hazlitt presents us with 'The Story of the Two Brothers of Avignon, from Goulart's Admirable and Memorable Histories.' These 'Histories' were published in 1607! "Possibly the story which is printed from Goulart here may have been seen by him in some earlier publication." Such a vague possibility scarcely justifies Mr. Hazlitt in giving Goulart a place on Shakspeare's shelves. At this rate, Shakspeare's library must have been of quite extraordinary dimensions. That he had read the 'Amphitruo' seems to us really more probable. Was the 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' in any sense inspired or influenced by "the story of the shepherdess Felismena," from the 'Diana'? Montemayor's popular romance was not translated till 1598,—years, probably, after Shakspeare's Proteus and Valentine had made their *début*. Is Mr. Hazlitt prepared to add Spanish to Shakspeare's linguistic studies? In giving this story he follows Mr. Collier; but he does not adopt Mr. Collier's hesitating tone. Mr. Collier prints the piece in deference to "the opinion of Farmer and others"; but he makes it plain that he does not agree with them. It is a pity he did not obey his own better judgment. Mr. Hazlitt might well have shrunk from following him in this matter. Under the head of 'Merchant of Venice' is printed a ballad called 'The Northern Lord,' which the editor allows was "in all likelihood never beheld by Shakspeare, and" was "even (almost to a certainty) later than his day"! In the same way, under another head, he is so generous as to bestow upon us the ballad of 'Lear and his Three Daughters.' Whether 'Gernutus' has any right to be included in these volumes is uncertain, and Mr. Hazlitt may have the benefit of the doubt. As to the various tales printed in the section devoted to the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' they would all be rightly placed in a work designed to illustrate Shakspeare; but it is another thing to print them as his originals. At the close of the list we have 'The First Sketch of the Play,' i. e., a reprint of the 4to. of 1602. *Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?* Why have we not, then, the 1603 'Hamlet,' and the 1597 'Richard the Third'? It will be noticed that Mr. Hazlitt adheres to Mr. Halliwell's view as to the 1602 edition of the 'Merry Wives.' The 1603 'Hamlet,' on the other hand, he regards as a pirated copy; but this by the way. To glance at other parts of these volumes, the 'Measure for Measure' section contains a story from the 'Histories' of Goulart, already mentioned as published in 1607. 'Troilus and Cressida' has no originals quoted for it, though if Mr. Hazlitt was at all consistent he should have quoted Chaucer's 'Troilus and Cressida,' inasmuch as he quotes the 'Knight's Tale' in connexion with the 'Two Noble Kinsmen'! For 'Cymbeline' we are supplied with a copy of the 'Story of the Fishwife of Standon-the-Green,' from 'Westward for Smelts,' 1620! But, signal as are other of Mr. Hazlitt's achievements in this direction, his crowning exploit, we think, is quoting the 'Life of Pericles' from North's 'Plutarch' to illustrate the play of 'Pericles'! Tyre is as Athens to Mr. Hazlitt. After this

remarkable feat we really do not see why he has stopped anywhere. Why not reprint all 'Plutarch'? Why not Elizabethan literature as a whole? Why not all literature?

It will be by this time abundantly clear to our readers that the title of this work is by no means particularly accurate. In fact, Mr. Hazlitt rather reminds us of Juvenal:—

Quicquid agunt homines . . .
. . . . nostri est farrago libelli.

Nor can we say that the details of the editing are eminently praiseworthy. The texts given can, indeed, boast of an accuracy superior to that displayed in Mr. Collier's volumes. Mr. Collier speaks frankly enough on the subject in his Preface:—

"The editor has had time to do little more than to afford a general superintendence and to preface the introductory notices: the intelligent publisher who has devoted so much time and study to Shakspearian literature, has often saved him the trouble of searching materials in public and private depositories, and of collating the reprints with the originals. For this part of the task, therefore, Mr. Rodd is responsible."

Similarly, Mr. Hazlitt has to thank Mr. B. J. Jeffrey, of the Department of MSS., British Museum. "Mr. Jeffrey verified for me a large proportion of the texts introduced here, and the volumes owe to him the correction of innumerable errors in the former edition." In a note to the 'Tale of the Fishwife of Brentford,' it is said that "the text exhibited by Mr. Halliwell is not true to the original,"—words that leave an impression somewhat unjust to Mr. Halliwell. But beyond this textual carefulness—which, however, is a great matter—little or nothing is done. Mr. Hazlitt's notes "are few and far between"; but they cannot on that account be likened to "angels' visits." The metrical arrangement is not always exact, e. g., we find these lines printed as prose, Part II. vol. i. p. 312:—

Pleaseth your Grace, the Earle of Salisbury,
Pembroke, Essex, Clare, and Arundell
With all the Barons that did fight for thee,
Are on a Sodeine fled with all their powers,
To joyne with John to drive thee back againe.

If this is prose, what then is "metre" or "measure"? 'The Taming of the Shrew' is mentioned as the 'Taming of a Shrew'! Surely Mr. Hazlitt knows the importance of the article here? In another place he speaks of 'The Life of Timon by North'!

Having now pointed out some of the shortcomings and redundances of this misnamed work—why not call it Mr. Hazlitt's Library, or, indefinitely, Somebody's Library, or, better, Nobody's Library?—we may dwell with pleasure on its merits. We may remove the foot from Mount Ebal—the attitude we described is something fatiguing—and stand at ease on the cheerfuller height.

We think it is a very great advantage to have so much of Shakspeare's undoubted material placed within general reach. Mr. Hazlitt here combines, with additions, two books of extreme value to the student,—Mr. Collier's work, already several times mentioned, and Steevens's 'Six Old Plays.' It is nearly a century since the latter compilation was issued, more than a generation since the former appeared, and both are very rare. Now, to those who really care to study Shakspeare, and not merely to talk and dogmatize about him while they know little or nothing of the subject—we are overrun with such persons—the

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reprinting of two such compilations is no small blessing. Obviously one of the very best ways of estimating Shakspeare is furnished by an acquaintance with the material that he had to use and used. Common enough clay this was, and yet starting up at his wondrous touch into the most exquisite, various, substantial forms of life. Two things are noticeable: (1) the fidelity with which at times he followed his originals, and (2) the subtlety with which, even as he follows them with such humble faithfulness, they are transformed and ennobled. What inscrutable magic! The words seem all the same, and yet a new life breathes out of them. The voice is Shakspeare's voice, but the hands are the hands of Plutarch, or Greene, or Lodge. It has often been remarked how closely Shakspeare follows North in 'Julius Cæsar' and in 'Antony and Cleopatra,' especially in the famous passage describing the "gypsy's" progress along the Cydnus. A not less memorable instance is to be found in 'Coriolanus.' Here is North's version of a part of Volumnia's speech, when the mother kneels before the son, whose pride and obstinacy, amazing as they are to her, are yet fruit she has herself planted and nurtured:—

"Then she spake in this sort: 'If we held our peace (my sonne) and determined not to speake, the state of our poor bodies, and present sight of our raiment would easily bewray to thee what life we haue led at home, since thy exile and abode abroad; but think now with thyselfe, how much more unfortunately then all the women living, we are come hither, considering that the sight which should be most pleasant to all other to behold, spitefull fortune hath made most fearefull to us: making my selfe to see my sonne, and my daughter here, her husband, besieging the walles of his native country: so as that which is the only comfort to all other in their aduersitie and miserie, to pray unto the gods, and to call to them for aide is the only thing which plungeth us into most deep perplexitie,' &c."—Part I. vol. iii. p. 304.

One cannot wonder that a speech, spoken so simply, so truly, so pathetically, should have had attractions for Shakspeare. He appropriates it not only in substance, but often *verbatim*, yet with such changes as make it a new thing. A minute study of such appropriations, of the rejections, the expansions, the additions—a study not yet made, so far as we know—could not fail to cast light upon the secretaries of his art. Of course, in the instance we are considering, the metrification, if we may use the word—"metrify" is used—accounts for something of the new effect, but by no means for all of it. The mere rhetoric is improved and refined; but what is most remarkable is the transference of the whole scene into a new air; we are insensibly borne away into that strange, delightful, inexplicable land, the land of "poetry." Here is the passage as it rises from the hands of the master:—

Should we be silent and not speak, our raiment
And state of bodies would bewray what life
We have led since thy exile. Think with thyself
How more unfortunate than all living women
Are we come hither, since that thy sight, which
should
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with com-
forts,
Constrains them weep and shake with fear and sorrow;
Making the mother, wife, and child to see
The son, the husband, and the father tearing
His country's bowels out. And to poor we
Thine enemy's most capital; thou barr'st
Our prayers to the gods, which is a comfort
That all but we enjoy, &c.

What Dryden says of Ben Jonson might better be said of Shakspeare:—"He invades authors like a monarch, and what would be theft in other poets, is only victory in him." Assuredly, the extent of such invasions is at first sight surprising. In this respect the Second Part of Mr. Hazlitt's collection is the more interesting, though we must not forget 'Euphues Golden Legacy' in the second volume of Part I. The Second Part contains, besides other pieces, 'The True Tragedie of Richard the Third,' 'The Troublesome Raigne of John King of England,' 'The Famous Victories of Henry the Fifth,' 'The First Part of the Contention of the Two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster,' 'The True Tragedie of Richard Duke of York,' 'The Historie of Promos and Cassandra,' 'The True Chronicle Historie of King Leir and his Three Daughters,' 'The Taming of a Shrew.' To appreciate adequately the splendour of Shakspeare's genius, these specimens of the drama as he found it should be carefully read and compared with the drama he created. Justly might he have adapted and adopted Augustus's boast as to the city he had renewed and beautified. "Urbem," writes Suetonius, "neque promajestate imperii ornatam et inundationibus incendiisque obnoxiam, excoluit adeo ut jure sit gloriatus marmoream se relinquere quam latericiam accepisset."

Cursor Mundi (Cursor of the World). Part II. Edited by Dr. Richard Morris. Early English Text Society. (Trübner & Co.)

(Second Notice.)

WE have already spoken of the importance of these volumes (of which, to say nothing of notes and glossary, two more will be required to complete the text) to the student of English language, and to the lover of legendary lore. There is, however, another end which they will serve. They will afford much light to the student of history, especially of the reformation history. The writer of the 'Cursor' was, according to his lights, a Reformer. He desires that every nation should have its literature in its own tongue, and thinks that the histories contained in that which he held to be Scripture are far more precious than any of the secular legends in which the people of his time took so much delight. He sets these histories forth, therefore, in the vernacular speech. But when the reader at the present day contemplates what is here put forward as the records of revelation, he is appalled at the spectacle of what our forefathers accepted as the Word of God. He will understand at once how the circulation of a true version (or, at least, as true as could then be made) of the Scriptures by Wycliffe and his coadjutors would come upon the world like a revelation from heaven; how the scales would fall off from their eyes, and how, henceforth, the work which the Lollards commenced could have one ending. The puerilities which had been introduced from legendary and apocryphal sources would be so conspicuous when the grand simplicity of the Old and New Testament narratives was set side by side with them, that there could be no hesitation in men's minds which of the two was to be accepted. To illustrate what has been said from the volume before us. Instead of the Gospel narrative of the early life of Christ, we

are here introduced to a series of legendary miracles of the most trivial and purposeless character as wrought by Jesus in his childhood. As the holy family were fleeing into Egypt for fear of Herod, they were compelled to rest one night in a cave, wherein were many dragons. The babe lighted down from his mother's knee and stood upon the reptiles, and they all bowed low and made obeisance unto him. In reply to the surprise of his parents, the babe is made to utter a marvellous speech, exhorting them to have no fear for him, as every beast in his presence would be tame and mild. During the same journey, as the party rested on a hot day under a palm tree, whose branches were laden with beautiful fruit, the Virgin longed to eat some, while Joseph was desirous of water, but despaired of finding any. But Jesus commanded the tree to bow down, and it obeyed him, bringing its crop even with its roots, for which obedience we are told that it was henceforth planted among the trees of Paradise, and out of the ground where its root had been there sprang a mighty fountain to supply them with drink. The idols of Egypt fell down at the arrival of Jesus in the land, so that the people arose to do battle for their gods. After the return to Canaan, the child playing with other children, made several little lakes in the mud. One of his playmates interfered and spoilt his work, and for this was struck down dead; but afterwards Jesus, on the Virgin's intercession, restored him to life. He also made sparrows of clay on the Sabbath day and gave them life, and in this way brought down on himself the anger of the priests. Again, two children offend him by interruption of his sports, and are both struck dead by his word. The description of the child's conduct when sent to school is most absurd and trivial, as is the substance of all that is related to the end of the present part. The whole is an attempt to fill up by man's invention those years which the Gospels have left a blank. There is a great deal in the narratives from which we may glean information about the manners and customs of the age in which they were composed, and so be amply repaid for the study of them; but the teachings contained therein bear out to the full those lines of Dryden, about the "times o'ergrown and ignorance," in which "poor laymen took the gospel on content":—

As needy folks take money good or bad;
God's word they had not, but the priest's they ha

Without noticing in detail the contents Part II., there are some curious variations from the Scripture which we mention, as we should hardly have expected them to occur. Thus, after Jacob's children have been down to Egypt and are returning, it is Reuben who is left behind in custody until Benjamin can be brought to prove to Joseph the truth of their story. Strangely enough, also, Jacob makes no objection to the carrying of Benjamin down into Egypt, but rather hurries off the travelling party, lest they should arrive too late, for the man had given them but forty days in which to go home and return. When they arrive the second time in Canaan with the news of the safety and the magnificence of Joseph, Jacob, of whose feebleness no word had before been said, is represented as wonderfully restored to vigour. He had not been able to stride a step; but now he rises from his bed, and calls

for his clothes, and none is so "frek"—that is, active and expeditious—as he in the preparation for the journey to see his long-lost child.

Here and there may be found a curious instance of French influence on the language. In later days, political connexion caused an admixture of French in the northern dialect; but it was not so in the fourteenth century. Then the southern parts of the island felt most the French influence; and so into the later versions of the 'Cursor,' which were made in the south, there has now and then crept a French word in place of the original Northern English. Thus, on pp. 340-1, we have in the older versions the line,

To twa dais workes on a day;

but in the later versions, instead of "two days' works," the scribe has substituted a French equivalent, and written "two jornays." Such instances are not infrequent.

Some curious details are given in the account of the journey of the Israelites through the wilderness. For example, we are told what was the effect of the punishment which Moses inflicted on the people for making the golden calf while he was absent on the mount. It appears that he could not be certain who were the real offenders, nor could he obtain evidence of what had been done while he was away. For this reason it was that he brake the calf to powder, and sprinkled it in the water. For then, when he had made all the people drink thereof,—

All þaa men þat had þe gilt
þai had þair berdes over gilt.

And this gilding of the beards of the wrongdoers made it patent who ought to have further punishment inflicted on them.

The mistaken rendering of the Vulgate in this account of the descent of Moses from the mountain of course makes its appearance here, for the Vulgate was all they had to draw from in these days. The mistake is worth noticing, for it has made its mark on Fine Art also, being the feature which Michael Angelo has so prominently introduced in his famous statue of Moses. The Latin rendering of Exodus xxxiv. 29 in the Vulgate is, "Et ignorabat Moses quod cornuta esset facies sua," where, by a mistaken translation of the Hebrew, Moses is made to come down from Sinai wearing horns instead of with a glistering face, which mistake the author of the 'Cursor' has put into his lines thus:—

Quen [when] Moyses had broght þe lagh,
And his folk in þe face him sagh,
þam þoght him horned apon farr,
And duted þam to cum him nerr.

These horns appear in the grand production of the Italian sculptor, and the erroneous notion continued to prevail to a late date. An interesting article may be found on it in Sir Thomas Browne's book on 'Vulgar Errors.'

We have as yet said nothing about any of the longer legends contained in the 'Cursor.' As an example we choose one to which some slight allusion was made in our former notice. The trees which grew from the pippins that were put under Adam's tongue after death were cedar, cypress, and pine, and were held to be symbolical of the Trinity. These trees do not appear again in the story till the days of Moses. But when the people are dying of thirst in the wilderness three rods of the same wood appear at the head of that leader, having

sprung up miraculously during his sleep. The wondrous growth occurred on three consecutive nights, and he could not but be struck thereby. He, therefore, plucks up the rods and carries them with him, and by them he converted the bitter water into sweet. He finds their virtue so potent that he will never let the wands go from his sight; they always kept fresh in leaf and flower. Before his death Moses planted them again in a secret place, from which they were never removed till the days of David; to that King the place where Moses had planted the wands was mysteriously indicated in a dream. In consequence of this, he crosses the Jordan to the land where Moses was buried, and discovers the "virtuous" trees. They had coalesced by this time into one stem, but yet

þair croppes war all in sunder.

The King first worships and then removes the tree, which gives forth a marvellous light, in the sight of all the people. In the homeward journey, for the King will carry the precious treasure to Jerusalem, they turned aside to visit a sick man, and he was healed as soon as he saw the wands. In a later stage the company fell in with four Saracens (the Saracens figure largely in every part of the book, and the notices of them form by themselves a subject of much interest) who were sorely misshapen. Black they were, with mouths in their breasts, and brows hanging down about their ears; their eyes were in their foreheads, and their elbows fast to their sides. Nobody could help laughing who saw them. They beg to see the wands, for they know they shall be brought to a proper form by their virtue. And so it comes to pass; they become quite white,

And al þair scapp [shape] was turn'd neu.

A sick hermit is also restored to health on the journey, and his improved condition is forcibly expressed by the writer saying that he was made as whole as any trout. The waters of Jordan parted asunder as the King approached to pass over with the rods, and when he arrived at Jerusalem David had them deposited in a cistern and duly guarded. There they took root and could not be moved, so the King made a garden round the spot, and often sat in meditation or prayed under the tree. His son Solomon had equal reverence for it, and learnt much under the shadow of it, for its very shadow had a miraculous influence. He was sitting under it when he gave his famous judgment between the two mothers. It was made known by revelation that the fruit of this tree should give life, by which was meant that the wood of it should be used for the cross of Christ. In spite of its many virtues it was felled in Solomon's time, that out of it might be framed the "maister sparr" of the new temple which he was building. For some reason it is not used as first intended, but is stored within the temple, and out of the silver girths which David had put round it are made the coins which were afterwards given to Judas Iscariot for his treachery. Before the tree was devoted to the making of the cross there were more events in its history. On one occasion a priest tried to chop it, whereupon it burst forth into a blaze. A lady sitting down on it unawares found her clothes begin to burn, and prophesied that this was the wood on which Jesus should be hanged. It was then thrown

into a pool, to the waters of which it communicated healing virtue, so that sick folks laid therein were cured. The Jews after a time made it into a bridge over a brook, hoping that by the feet of sinful men the virtue would be trodden out of it. The Sibyl (who has much to do with Scripture in these legends) came by, recognized and saluted the tree, lifted her skirt, and, instead of treading on the wood, waded through the brook. It is not told us how the tree comes back there, but it was ready in the Temple for the time of Christ's passion, and was used as had been predicted. The present part of the 'Cursor' carries the history of the wondrous tree no farther; but we know how prominently it comes forward in the legendary history down to the time of its re-discovery by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, by whom it was made instrumental for the conversion of the Jews. This legend figures, perhaps, more than any other in these volumes, but there are several of very marked interest, of which sometimes the legendary character is noted. Thus, on p. 548, is "the parable of a king and his four daughters," which is said to be

Ute [out] of sent Robert bok.

St. Robert had not been dead three centuries when the 'Cursor' was written.

Enough has been said to show the importance and varied nature of the contents of these volumes. Yet many subjects suggested by them we must omit altogether. We have but hinted at the light which is thrown on the manners and customs of the country by the incidental allusions and explanations of the book. We must, however, rest content with drawing attention to the stores here lying ready to be worked; and we conclude by congratulating the Society which is giving to the world these volumes for the first time on the good service which it is rendering to many departments of study besides pure philology.

Itala und Vulgata. Das Sprachidiom der urchristlichen Itala und der katholischen Vulgata unter Berücksichtigung der Römischen Volkssprache, durch Beispiele erläutert von Hermann Roensch. (Marburg, Elwert.)

THE translations of the Bible included in the word *Itala*, a word which has given rise to many conjectures, and occurring only in Augustine, exist at present only in fragments. All the Latin ones that preceded Jerome's may be designed by it for ordinary purposes. The dialect current among the people in Africa having been there transferred to writing sooner than in Rome, the Greek Bible was rendered into it early in that proconsular portion of the western empire. In the time of Tertullian, several Latin versions of the Scriptures existed in this *cotidiana lingua*; not entire probably, but only of several books in Scripture. One seems to have been esteemed above the rest because of its perspicuity and literal character. This, now called *Itala*, passed into Italy, where it underwent some changes or revisions, none of them, however, fundamental, and none taking it out of the popular or provincial dialect into that of refinement or learning. The supremacy of this version continued unquestioned and undisturbed in Africa till the time of Jerome, who undertook a new one from the original Hebrew in the old Testament, and from the Greek in the new,

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though what he did in the latter can hardly be called a fresh version from the Greek. Jerome's superseded the old one very slowly, for the common people naturally adhered to the traditional Bible, whose language they understood better, and which had also, as they believed, the indirect sanction of the apostles.

Since the time of Sabatier and Blanchini, fragments of the Itala have been industriously edited by various scholars, by Kipling, Semler, Matthæi, Rettig, Tischendorf, Ranke, Münster, Vogel, Fritzsche, Volkmar, Hilgenfeld. These are most important in the criticism of the Greek Testament, and in that of the Septuagint. In respect to the former, Griesbach divined their value; but Tischendorf was the first to place them in an adequate light, and to apply them as fully as possible.

Herr Roensch, who is probably more familiar with the old Latin of the early Christian centuries than any other of his learned countrymen, has entered on a new department of literary work in the volume before us. It is a first contribution to a collected vocabulary of the language in which the old Latin or Itala and the Vulgate exist,—a dictionary of the words and idioms current in Africa and Italy, from Tertullian down to Ambrose and later. The work is divided into five chapters, entitled, peculiarities of termination and formation, peculiarities of inflection, peculiarities of signification, peculiarities of grammatical structure, peculiarities of orthography and word-form. These chapters again are subdivided, so that a word may be easily found.

Whoever reads the list given of early Latin authors consulted, in addition to the works of the Christian fathers, will see the extensive field from which the vocabulary is taken. Profane and sacred literature are alike laid under contribution, so that philologists as well as divines, Biblical critics as well as the historians of literature may receive instruction. The book displays the results of labour well conducted and rightly set forth, the successful effort of an excellent scholar to open up a path of productiveness which must cast light upon many provinces in which linguists, historians, textual critics, and theologians have a common interest. A good register at the end adds much to the value of the work by facilitating references to the particular contents.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of a book so rich and peculiar in its contents to any who have not consulted it. The excellence can only be appreciated during use. A short extract will faintly show the manner in which words or phrases are treated:—

"CENA PURA = παρασκευή. Mt. 27, 62: in crastinum autem quæ est post cenā purā conveniunt. Cant.—Luc. 23, 54: fuit autem dies coenæ puræ ante sabbatum, Colb.;—et dies erat cenæ puræ et sabbatum illucescebat, Verc. Veron.;—et dies erat coena pura et sabbatum illucescebat, Corb. 195.—Jo. 19, 31: quia cena pura erat, Veron. Verc. (quoniam).—Jo. 19, 42: propter cenā purā, Gat.—Judith 8, 6: præter coenam puram [χορὴς προεσβέτων] et sabbatum, Reg. Germ. 4;—præter coenā purā, Germ. 15.—Aug. Tractat. 120. in ev. Jo.: propter parasceven Judæorum (Jo. 19, 42). Acceleratam vult intelligi sepulturam, ne advesperasceret: quando iam propter parasceven, quam Coenam puram Judæi Latine usitatus apud nos vocant, facere tale aliquid non licebat.—Tert. Marc. V. 4. p. 383: 'dies observatus et menses et tempora et annos' (Gal. 4, 10);—et sabbata, ut opinor, et cenæ puras et ieiunia et dies magnas. Nat. I. 18: quod quidem facitis exorbitantes et

ipsi a vestris ad alienas religiones. Judæi enim festi sabbata et cenā purā et Judaici ritus lucernarum et ieiunia cum azymis.—Iren. I. 14, 6: dispositionem autem in sexta die quæ est in cenā purā [ἡ τῆς ἑστῆς παρασκευή]. V. 23, 2: in qua (die sc.) et manducaverunt, hoc est Parasceve, quæ dicitur coena pura, id est sexta feria (= Freitag).—cf. Beda in ev. Jo. c. 19.—Glossar. Lat. Graec. Floriacens. p. 274 Vulcan.: cenā purā, παρασκευή.—Glossar. Arab. Lat. p. 708 Vulc.: parasceve, coena pura, i. e. praepraeparatio quæ fit prosabbato."

—In further illustration of this peculiar phrase for "the preparation," or day before the Sabbath, a long note is added.

The book is necessary to all who study the Bible in the old Latin translations or investigate the vulgar tongue extensively spoken by the inhabitants of Africa and Italy, which formed a link between the earlier and later ramifications of the same among the Romans and their descendants. It has reached a second edition, and been welcomed by the scholars of Germany as doing honour to the pastor of a village remote from cities and public libraries. In England it should be the companion of all who study Latin historically or critically, whether they be comparative philologists or ecclesiastics, classical scholars or antiquaries.

Nottinghamshire, Worksop, "The Dukery," and Sherwood Forest. By R. White. (Worksop, White.)

THIS is one of the best topographical books we have met with for a long while. It is not the less acceptable on account of the author's modesty in disclaiming high pretensions for the result of what must have been long and loving labours. Notwithstanding his disclaimers, we fancy Mr. White must have pretty well exhausted his subject, the history and description of the localities in question. We do not observe that he has added anything of considerable importance to the already existing knowledge of the subject, but he has compiled diligently, carefully sifted, and deftly analyzed a very great mass of materials, some of which, however indispensable in that way, are void of all but local interest. Mr. White has the prodigious advantage of being what one may call an inmate of the district he has described so well and illustrated so diligently. It would be unjust to style the writer a compiler, except we did so in the most liberal and honourable sense of the term. He has exceptional love for his task, and very valuable insight, intelligence, and considerable literary tact.

Accepting this publication—which, from a bookseller's point of view, is a handsome one—on the terms above indicated, the sole defect which we can allege in respect to its preparation is that Mr. White has not carried his reader further backwards in time than the period of Doomsday Book. Exceptions to this remark are very rare, and prove the case. We have capital historical accounts of the monastic houses of Worksop, Welbeck, Rufford, Roche, of Steetley Church, a very interesting example of Round-arched Gothic, c. 1150–60, with its vaulted apse, recalling a characteristic church of Normandy in many of its peculiar features.

Mr. White points out, by means of Mr. Foljambe, that all the possessors of the great estates commonly called the "Nottinghamshire Dukeries" are descended from Eliza-

beth, Countess of Shrewsbury, the so-called "Bess of Hardwick," the builder of Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Owlcoates—a famous builder, of whom it was predicted that she would live so long as she continued to build. She died at last, aged eighty-seven, during a hard frost, which stopped her builders. Although married at fourteen, and possessing successively not fewer than four husbands, to say nothing of a twelve years' widowhood, this lady was assuredly not an agreeable dame.

In addition, this work comprises a chapter on the ancient history of Sherwood, by the Rev. J. Stacey, in which a good deal of antiquarian and picturesque matter may be found. He quotes the following, which we give as we find it, from a curious tract, styled 'A Sketch of the Ancient and Present State of Sherwood Forest,' by Major Rooke:—

"In cutting down some trees in the hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, in Sherwood Forest, letters have been found cut and stamped in the body of the trees, marking the king's reign. 'Of these he (Major Rooke) gives four plates.'—No. 1 has hollow or indented letters I. and R., for James Rex. No. 2 has the same letters in relief, which filled up the interstices of the letters in No. 1 before the plate was split. It has been remarked, he adds, 'that where the bark has been stripped off for cutting letters, the wood which grows over the wound never adheres to that part, but separates of itself when the wood is cut in that direction.' The piece No. 3 has the letters W. M. with a crown, for King William and Queen Mary. No. 4 has the letter I., with an imperfect impression of a blunt radiated crown, resembling that represented on the head of King John; another piece, cut out of an oak some years ago, had the same kind of letter, with I. O. and R. for John Rex."

The archæology anent King John is, of course, very questionable, not to say queer. A later instance, 1834, than any of these, records finding the initials C. R. impressed fifteen inches from the surface of a piece of timber. In *Notes and Queries*, 1872, are several very interesting records of circumstances similar to the above. In conclusion, let us commend this book to local antiquaries and all whom it may concern to study the topography, archæology, geology, botany, zoology, and history of the district in question. The sections on the Flora and Zoology of Sherwood are extensive, and have evidently been produced with a great deal of care: the former, an exhaustive contribution, is by Mr. J. Bohler, the latter by Mr. W. J. Sterland; the geological section, with a diagram, is by Mr. C. Tylden-Wright. The churchwardens' accounts of Worksop, given in the Appendix here, are unusually curious, even among the interesting category of records to which they belong. They begin [1] with the thirty-eighth of Henry the Eighth. The illustrations to this volume are, like itself, unpretending and good.

A Dictionary of the Pali Language. By Prof. R. C. Childers. In Two Parts. (Trübner & Co.)

PROF. CHILDERS'S 'Dictionary of the Pali Language' is one of those monuments of Oriental learning and research which appear scarcely once a century. The book is one which necessarily, by sheer force of merit, originality, depth, and scope, leaps at the moment of publication into the position of a classic in the literature of Ceylon. What Sir Emerson Tennant's book on Ceylon is to the European

interested in that wonderful tropical island, Prof. Childers's work is to the Oriental scholar, native or foreign, to whom the speech, history, and archaeological antiquities of that country are objects of study. Prof. Childers has ploughed, and sown, and reaped a rich harvest from a field which has never had due attention paid to it. His is the first dictionary of the Pāli language. He has not had a stone of another scholar's foundation to build upon—not even the merest vocabulary. As a first work on such a difficult subject, Prof. Childers's Dictionary may be termed a truly marvellous result of patience, indomitable energy, and conscientiously-laborious research. Of course, faults may be found with the work, just as faults might be found with a road roughly traced out over, and boldly pushed into, an unexplored mountainous country by an adventurous engineer. Prof. Childers is just such a pioneer in a hitherto untrodden department of literature. Our readers should have their attention directed to one simple fact. We have mentioned that there is no other dictionary, or even vocabulary, of the language Prof. Childers has treated of, and yet the work before us contains nearly fourteen thousand words and forty-five thousand references! This will at least prove the industry of Mr. Childers. We are aware of the criticisms of Dr. Weber and M. Foucaux on the first portion of the Pāli Dictionary. The criticisms of the latter are based on views of a metaphysical theory of the *Nirvāna* (final annihilation, extinction, absorption, or whatever it be!) which any scholar may hold and any reject—any opinion on such a moot point does not affect the value of a dictionary. As for Dr. Weber, perhaps the perusal of the second part of Prof. Childers's Dictionary will convert him to a different estimate of the work as a whole. We only allude to these writers, seeing that Pāli scholars who are, like them, qualified to express a scientific opinion on a book like this, are so rare. As for ourselves, we believe that, in the work before us Prof. Childers does himself full justice as the first European Pāli scholar. In detail, and in the matter of minute particulars of arrangement, &c., Prof. Childers lays himself open to the strictures of the critic. Indeed, we are only surprised that this is not more glaringly the case in a book which is so novel and without precedent in Pāli. But looking at the dictionary as a new work—as a work which reveals, more than any other work we know of, the internal tissue, the sinews and arteries and heart, and very spirit, of one of the most ancient but least noticed members of the Aryan family of tongues,—Prof. Childers's volumes must be regarded as a masterpiece. There have appeared of late years a large number of dictionaries of Oriental languages, especially of Aryan Prakrits, which are simply the source of heart-burning to the Eastern scholar. Not a few of the so-called dictionaries are not much better than bad vocabularies, and are certainly worse than good ones. They are unscientific, crammed with errors, compiled without method, and the chief part of the work in many of them has been evidently scamped. We would ask the Indian scholar to tell us the name of a meritorious Gujarati Dictionary? Molesworth's Mahratti Dictionary is an undoubtedly good one—its faults are as nothing to its merits; and Childers's sister-

dictionary may fairly stand beside it. And yet—we say it with sincere shame—there are six other important Aryan dialects born of Sanskrit—Hindi, Sindhi, Panjābi, Guzerāti, Bengālī, and Oriyā,—which do not possess such dictionaries as the languages are fairly entitled to. Let us look at the other dictionaries and vocabularies of India. There are those treating of the Dravidians. There is Winslow's Tamil Dictionary,—ponderous, useful, in many ways highly commendable, and as a whole praiseworthy, though slightly unscientific. There is Mr. C. P. Brown's Telugu Dictionary,—a monument of learning, a storehouse for the Indian antiquarian, very brilliant, but of little use, and very plethoric and unmethodical. There is Dr. Gundert's Malayalam Dictionary, which stands by itself as an Indian philological work. It is scientific, exact, methodical, and, whilst useful to the student beginning to study Malayalam, is likewise invaluable to the ripe scholar. As for vocabularies, there are Brian Hodgson's. These cannot be praised too highly; and the Oriental scholar should have before him constantly the book which lies before us as we write, viz., Hodgson's 'Essays on the Languages, Literature, and Religion of Nepal and Tibet.' But as for the "official," but certainly most unscientific, vocabularies of Dr. Hunter and Sir George Campbell, we consider them thoroughly unscientific—laudably pretentious, radically worthless. Ancient dictionaries there are, such as Beschi's 'Saduragarāti,' scholarly and ingenious, but of little utility now-a-days except to profound scholars. We have given this brief review of the dictionaries treating of the Aryan and Dravidian dialects of India and Ceylon to show the reader the true place which Prof. Childers's work occupies. It is one of a very few, second to Gundert's, the equal of Molesworth's and Winslow's, less diffuse than Brown's, more ample than Hodgson's vocabularies, and infinitely superior to any other modern Oriental dictionaries.

Our readers will not thank us if we dive deeply into a disquisition about the Pāli language; but in the Preface to the whole work (contained in the first pages of the second part of his dictionary) Prof. Childers supplies the student with a succinct, concise history of the tongue. Pāli is a Prakrit or Aryan vernacular of India. Its real name is Māgadhī. Pāli, in Sanskrit, means "line," "row," or "series." The Buddhists, to whom Pāli is the sacred language, as Hebrew to the Jews, contend that this signification refers to the "series" of books which form the Buddhistic Scriptures. Scholars can have no doubt whatever that the Māgadhī Prakrit would never have attained its present dignity, and that Pāli, its Ceylon form, would never have had its sacred authority, had not Gautama Buddha spoken it, and his speech been petrified into its literature, forming the first indelible feature in it. As Prof. Childers says,—“Originally a mere provincial idiom, the Magadhese tongue was raised by the genius of a great reformer to the dignity of a classic language.” In a word, Pāli is to the current language of Ceylon more than what Latin is to the Italy of to-day. Pāli was a spoken vernacular of India six centuries before the Christian era.

It were easy for us, with Prof. Childers's work before us, and the few but important

works of the one or two living Pāli authorities to quote from, to indulge in disquisitions which would show (1) the rise of Pāli as the classic language of Ceylon; (2) its intimate affinity with Sanskrit, as an elder daughter of it; (3) the gradual changes in Pāli as it was spoken 2,400 years ago and as it was written many centuries after Christ; (4) the character of Pāli literature—its sacred works, the prime source from which a true idea of Buddha's teaching may be derived, and its more secular and general phases—as may be judged from a modern standpoint; and (5) that the study of Pāli is necessary to the scholar who would be acquainted with the system, in its entirety and perfection, of Oriental philology, and especially of Buddhism. But we believe we have briefly indicated enough. The University of London is to be congratulated in possessing a professor of an Eastern language who has done more for its critical study and development than can well at present be estimated.

In conclusion, we have a few minor criticisms to make. In page 16 of the second part allusion is made to the two Dravidian nouns *chāti* and *chumbata*, which are represented as being imported into Pāli, forming a portion of its foreign element. We do not find these nouns in the dictionary. But we do find *cumbatam* and *cāti*. There should be no two spellings of the same words in the same dictionary. Besides this, Prof. Childers omits wholly to mention the Dravidian noun from which *cumbatam* or *chumbata* is derived. He does, however, give us the derivation of *chāti* or *cāti* as the "Tamul *sādi*." This is an error, not as the former, of omission, but of plain commission. The Tamil word referred to is *satti*, not *sādi*. To pass on. The second part of Prof. Childers's Dictionary appears to us more copious and scrupulously exact than the first part. As his work progressed, he appears to have thrown more life into it, if not to have acquired more technical knowledge of the literature and genius of the language. Then, with regard to the extraneous matter attached to Prof. Childers's work, we must accuse him of false modesty. A true scholar is modest, but every virtue may be carried to excess, as Prof. Childers carries it, following the example of Dr. Caldwell in his second edition, just out, of the 'Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages.' Dr. Caldwell in that work devotes many valuable pages to the refutation of the spasmodic theories of a Mr. Gover, who never was a philologist, and whose writings were in themselves refutations of themselves. Prof. Childers is likewise apologetic in cases where the critic who had any knowledge of the subject would say that there was no need for apology or even explanation. But the failing must be admitted to be a pleasing one. There is rather a colloquial tone about portions of Prof. Childers's Dictionary which is hardly to be commended, e.g. (p. 281, second part), "Subhāti sends me the foll. from *Sārasangaha*," &c. The student of a dictionary does not desire to know what a priest of Ceylon sends to the author of the dictionary; the quotation referred to should have stood alone. It is right for Prof. Childers to be anxious to verify authorities, but he should have some care also for his readers. But what, after all, are these minor points of criticism, in which we might indulge at length? The book is the book still. The author is over-

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NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Sir Marmaduke Lorton, Bart. By the Hon. Albert Canning. 3 vols. (Samuel Tinsley.)
Fair, but not False. By Evelyn Campbell. 3 vols. (Same publisher.)

MR. CANNING seems to be a person who has acquired a taste for reading without having had the advantage of any sound education. He speaks of "Mr. Dickens's excellent work 'Oliver Twist'" and "Mr. Thackeray's admirable 'Vanity Fair'" in a manner which would be impertinent if it were less ridiculous. Sir Archibald Alison, Macaulay, Froude, and Carlyle all appear to him equally remarkable writers, and all are fortunate enough to come in for a share of his approval. After speaking of one of them, he invariably gives some hackneyed quotation from his "admirable" writings. If he has any trite old story to tell, an asterisk at the end directs the reader to the laconic if useless foot-note, "Fact." Of the numbers of plans before him by which to construct a three-volume novel he has chosen the most dismal—that in which half of the story, with innumerable details, is told in writing by one of the characters. "Brandon's narrative" and "Brandon's narrative continued" bring us to the verge of desperation; for it is here that the author drags in his simple remarks about books along with tedious discussions about Mr. Gladstone and the Papacy, about politics, "able leaders in the *Times*," and what not. That part of the book which is not Brandon's narrative relates the sulks of the mistress of a wicked Earl; and though the matter is scarcely edifying, the book is perfectly harmless, and we cannot imagine any one getting to the end of it.

When Bishop Butler said that no portion of a man's time was, for the most part, so badly occupied as that which he devoted to reading, he had in view the faults of a reader, and not those of a writer. From the other point of view we may safely say that no one could waste time more hopelessly than in reading Miss Campbell's 'Fair, but not False.' It must be admitted that the story is perfectly innocent, but it is feebly conceived and badly told. The plot, such as it is, is confined to the second volume, the first being devoted to a very provincial description of very provincial tea-parties, dances, pic-nics, and school-treats; and the third to dreary episodes introduced to stave off the inevitable marriage to the end. Even then Miss Campbell has not known where to stop, and has added a final tag, giving an account of how the men, women, and children on Lord Northlands's estate were regaled with wedding-cake *ad libitum*; but adding, to quiet our fears as to their condition next day, that the cake was plain and wholesome, though with a "due amount of plums and frosting." Throughout the three volumes we can find no trace of humour, no insight into character, no knowledge of literature, no indication of any sort of ability,—nothing but a sort of childish spite towards the creatures for whose existence the writer is alone to blame. Of course, we have ample proof upon every page that her education in grammar has yet to begin. The following is a fair specimen:—

"But the thought of the fresh air was pleasant in itself, after this stuffy house, besides the delight of the children as she took them downstairs, promising to tell them a story, was also a pleasurable sensation, alloyed somewhat, however, by the constant stepping of their little boots on her dress, as she descended, and clutching on to it, as two of them did, while the other two thrust their little muggy, ungloved hands into hers."

Miss Campbell has a passion for inverted commas, which she scatters over her pages with the reckless prodigality of a schoolboy with his Greek accents. Among her other bad habits is the use of the expression "&c." whenever she is too lazy to complete a sentence; and that is very often. Her book is, in fact, an untidy, ungrammatical, long, and ill-tempered nursery story. Let her, as she tells us she has done in her first chapter, adopt the 'Child's First Reading-Book' style by all means; but let her remember that until she can write that correctly she should not come forward as a writer for the nursery, still less as a writer for grown-up people.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Who Translated the Bible? or, Biblical Memoranda concerning the Holy Scriptures: showing the Part taken by the Catholic Church in their Translation and Dissemination, &c. By E. S. Hall, Medical Practitioner. (Hobart Town.)

THE writer of this little book states that it was occasioned by the calumnious assertions of clerical speakers, made at the Annual Meeting of the Tasmanian branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in June, 1872, and that the greater part of it was printed in a periodical called the *Catholic Herald*. Most of it consists of brief accounts of versions and editions of the Scriptures, and bears the *imprimatur* of the Catholic bishop of Hobart Town. The information, collected from poor sources, is somewhat one-sided—everything tending to exalt Catholicism and depreciate Protestantism being carefully noted. Originating in an apologetic motive, the book bears the marks of an apologist. The author is unacquainted with the best and most recent sources of information, so that he presents a curious mixture of authors quoted; Dr. Dixon of Maynooth, the *Bible Educator*, Hartwell Horne, the *Saturday Review*, the Rev. Paul Mac-lachlan, Bishop Milner, Rev. F. W. Farrar, Rev. A. Barnes, &c., are among them, with others of even less importance. The reader looks in vain for mention of the two most eminent critics belonging to the Romish Church, Father Simon and Dr. Geddes, who did more for the interpretation of the Bible than all the men of the same communion whom Mr. Hall is pleased to cite. The contents of the book had been better left in the pages of the *Catholic Herald*; for the author is not at home in the department of sacred literature, and blunders often. The Romish Church has done important service both in editing the original Scriptures and explaining them; but Protestants have laboured more abundantly and successfully in the same field. The merits of both should be candidly admitted. We regret to see traces of a certain animus in the volume against Luther, D'Aubigné, and other Protestants, with an undue attempt to introduce "Catholic" wherever it could be shoved in. It is almost ludicrous to read "Dr. Kennicott, and subsequently the great Catholic Hebrew scholar, De Rossi." But Mr. Hall's scattered, defective, erroneous notices may be left to their fate; it is not worth while to correct or supplement them. Their value is of the smallest.

GUIDE BOOKS.

The New Forest Handbook, Historical and Descriptive. (Lyndhurst, Short.)—This is a capital little book, written in a careful and succinct manner by one who thoroughly understands the subject, and knows how to make use of his know-

ledge. No tourist in the New Forest could wish a handier companion than this one.

Black's Guide to Nottingham, Sherwood Forest, and the Dukery. Edited by Capt. A. E. L. Lowe. (Edinburgh, Black.)—This is but a tolerable guide-book, one of the poorer and leaner of its kind, and not sufficient for any but the scampering tourist. He who goes slowly and wishes to see what there is to be seen in Nottinghamshire will not find it enough; still less will it suffice as a book of reference. We do not know what Capt. A. E. L. Lowe means by "editing," but it is a pity he did not get some one to correct the spelling of proper names in the text. The gallant "editor" has made frightful hashes of the names of painters, e.g., "Backaysen, Snyder, Zucharellè, Titians, Salvata Rosa, Reubens, Correggio, Canaletti, and Vandyck," are said to have produced pictures preserved at Clumber. "Titians" painted one at Welbeck. The space devoted to Newstead Abbey is beyond all proportion to the interest of the place. Capt. Lowe tells us the curfew is still rung at Bingham, a town which is eminent in these pages, "being farther remarkable as the birthplace of one of the most distinguished statesmen and most impressive orators of our time, the Right Honourable Robert Lowe." Capt. Lowe admits his debts to E. J. Lowe and H. E. P. Lowe, Esqs. for information. There is something amusing in the admission of indebtedness to Murray's 'Nottinghamshire,' but, so far as we have observed, no decided plagiarism has been attempted.

It is hardly fair to the reader or the author of *The Churches and Antiquities of Cary and Gunwalloe, in the Lizard District* (Marlborough & Co.), to call it a guide-book, and yet it would be difficult to class it more correctly. The Rev. A. H. Cummings prepared the text, and used photographs for illustrations. The book is not by any means a bad one. The author's shortcomings do not seem due to lack of affection for his subject or intelligence; the local traditions he has gathered are related with some spirit. Nevertheless, one cannot call it a very satisfactory work: love and care alone are not enough nowadays to enable a man to deal fully and fairly with a subject, be it even so simple a matter as the history of two Cornish parishes. The tone of the text may not ungraciously nor ungratefully bestyled "old-fashioned," so far as regards its archaeological and scientific portions. On the other hand, whatever is pathetic in the history has no need of a worthier expositor. He wisely gives extracts from the parish registers of Gunwalloe. A Cornish coast parish must needs have many dolorous entries on its registers; but Gunwalloe, on the east side of Mount's Bay, and therefore, a place full of dread for sailors embayed by a "south-wester," has many a terrible tale told in a few words; likewise, not a few records of valour facing death, instinct with the generous passion of humanity at its highest, e.g., "1808, Joseph Dale, son of John Dale, drowned while endeavouring to save one of the crew of a Hamburg vessel, wrecked near the Looe Bar, in which attempt he succeeded, though with the loss of his own life."—"1809, A body found on the shore."—"1829, A man's body, unknown, washed in under Hal Zephron Cliff."—"The schooner Lochleven Flower being embayed, all hands took the boats; one was swamped at sea, the other was mashed as she touched shore at Looe Bar. Every soul was drowned." The record here concludes well with notice of an acknowledgment to a courageous man. It takes the form of an inscription on a tankard, thus:—"OSCAR, King of Norway, to HENRY CUTTANCE, of Gunwalloe, for Brave and Noble Actions on the 20 Nov., 1846." This refers to the rescue of fifteen of the crew of the schooner "Elizabeth," of Bergen, which came ashore in Poljev Cove. On the whole, the visitor to the Lizard District cannot do much better than take this little book with him. Mr. Cummings deserves many thanks for what he has gathered and preserved.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

We have received from the Stationery Office four parts, each an octavo volume of about eight hundred pages, besides maps, plans, and diagrams, entitled respectively *Reports of the Vienna Universal Exhibition, 1873*; also an Appendix to the above, comprising maps and plans, and *A Record of the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873*, a folio atlas of plates, by W. H. Maw and J. Dredge (published at the office of *Engineering*). The last is styled "Specimen Plates," a term we do not understand, but as the prints have previously appeared before the public, it is only necessary to say that the folio contains numerous excellent diagrams of machinery and engineering details, most of which are of interest and importance, and that they refer to reports contained in the four octavos. We cannot, of course, enter at length on the Reports in question; the separate essays are due to official writers on many departments of the industrial and artistic display at Vienna; many of the papers are written with ability, and in a fair and candid spirit. We may especially mention Mr. J. Anderson's 'Report on Machine Tools,' &c., Mr. Paget's 'On the Utilization of Peat and Peat Lands,' 'Educational Appliances,' by the Rev. J. Fussell. Part I. contains a collection of brief reports on the physical and commercial state of the British colonies, which, allowing for their brevity, are extremely compact and useful. Prof. Archer reported on the imports of raw material exhibited at Vienna. The series of papers on special manufactures is valuable; there are some interesting data and remarks in Part I. from the Austrian official reports on 'Women's Work,' and manufactures of many kinds, with special relation to what goes on in this country. Some of the statements concerning the habits and commerce of our ancestors and ourselves, albeit those remarks are due to doctors and professors of prodigious acumen and erudition, are extremely funny; we suppose they must be original, for we never saw anything like them in English. The "facts" or data gathered for these precious lucubrations are nearly as wonderful as the philosophical conclusions drawn from them. This part of the series of Reports before us supplies capital reading, and has probably been thrown in with a humorous purpose by the editor of these volumes. We are speaking here, of course, of the reports of amateurs; however learned the authors may be, they make a mess of matters they do not understand. There is no quackery in some of the reports by writers possessing technical knowledge. The compilation of the books before us has been performed with care, and the results of the exhibition as embodied here are creditable in the highest degree to the energy, tact, and skill of the British staff under Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen.

Shakespeare's Plays: a Chapter of Stage History, written by A. H. Paget, published by Mr. John Wilson, is a pamphlet containing a paper, "in a slightly enlarged form," read this year before the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, on the stage treatment of Shakespeare. Mr. Paget is right enough in maintaining that the theatre is Shakespeare's "proper and most natural home," though what Lamb says of 'Othello' is worth considering. We need perpetually reminding that the plays were written to be acted. Certainly much is lost by the mere closet student, for there is no commentary so good as an intelligent stage rendering. What Mr. Paget gives us is a sketch of how Shakespeare has been put upon the stage from his own time, with its infinitely simple machinery but amazingly apt imagination, down to the present day, with its widely different conditions. The sketch is but slight, and will be found disappointing to any well-informed person with the Athenian taste for some new thing; but to "the general" it may be welcome. There are a few inaccuracies, as when the writer speaks as if it was certain that Shakespeare and his fellows acted at the Blackfriars Theatre, a way of speaking from which his study of Mr. Halliwell's "Illustrations" should have made him shrink. When he says that Shakespeare relied

for the working out of his conceptions "on good acting and that only," he does not sufficiently appreciate the character of Shakespeare's audience. The Chorus of 'Henry the Fifth' are particularly interesting in this respect: thus, in the one Mr. Paget quotes, how significant is the appeal to "your imaginary forces," and also the words:—

Think, when we talk of horses, that you see them
Printing their proud hoofs i' the receiving earth;
For 'tis your thoughts that now must deck our Kings,
Carry them here and there, jumping o'er times,
Turning the accomplishment of many years
Into an hour-glass.

Observe, also, in the Chorus to Act v.:—

But now behold
In the quick forge and working-house of thought
How London doth pour out her citizens.

The excellence of modern machinery is certainly detrimental to the imagination. So much is done for us that fires blaze but faintly, or not at all, "in the quick forge and working-house of thought."

M. ROTHSCHILD has reprinted from the sumptuous work of M. Alphand, entitled 'Les Promenades de Paris,' the classified list of trees, shrubs, &c., employed in the decoration of the Paris squares, &c., under the following title, *Description, Culture, et Usage des Arbres, &c., employés dans l'Ornementation des Parcs et Jardins*. Very few gardeners or landscape architects would, we imagine, consult the original volumes, which have too much of the character of *ouvrages de luxe* to be of much practical use. Even in their present reduced form the lists of trees, &c., are too cumbersome for ordinary use, neither is the nomenclature so carefully revised as might have been expected in a work of so pretentious a character.

We have on our table *Ba, Be, Bo, Bu, an Elementary Mnemonic Primer on the French Language*, by A. Cogery, B.A. (Relfe).—*Centrifugal Force and Gravitation*, Parts I. to V., by J. Harris (Montreal, Lovell Printing Co.).—*On the Relation Between Diabetes and Food*, by A. S. Donkin (Smith & Elder).—*A Second Report on the Sanitary Condition of Oxfordshire*, by G. W. Child (Longmans).—*Grampian Mountains from Ben Cleuch*, by J. A. Knipe (MacLure & Macdonald).—*Chambers's National Reading-Books*, Book V. (Chambers).—*Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion*, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. (Murray).—*Light Leading unto Light*, by J. C. Earle, B.A. (Burns & Oates).—*Selima's Story*, by the Author of 'The White Cross' (Hodder & Stoughton).—*and Unterricht, Erziehung und Fortbildung*, by H. Loehnis (Siegle). Among New Editions we have *The Law of Fire Insurance*, by C. J. Bunyon, M.A. (Layton).—*Belgium and Holland*, by K. Baedeker (Leipzig, Baedeker).—*Familial Quotations*, by J. Bartlett (Low).—*and Picciola*, by X. Boniface-Saintine (Lyon). Also the following Pamphlets: *Report of the Conference of Government Statists held in Tasmania, January, 1875* (Melbourne, Skinner).—*and Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria for 1874*, Parts I., II., and III. (Melbourne, Skinner).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

History.

Cantlay's (A. S.) *English History Analyzed*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Higginson's (T. W.) *Young Folks' History of United States*, 6/

Geography.

Hertlet's (E.) *Map of Europe by Treaty*, 3 vols. roy. 8vo. 94/6
Price's (J.) *Llandudno, and How to Enjoy It*, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.

Philology.

Gasc's (F. E. A.) *Dictionary of English and French Languages*, 8vo. 10/ cl.

Science.

Brande and Cox's *Dictionary of Science, &c.*, n. ed. 3 vols. 63/
Buckton's (C. M.) *Health in the House*, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Carter's (R. B.) *Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Eye*, 16/
Drew's (Rev. W. H.) *Geometrical Treatise on Conic Sections*, 5th edit. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Lanckester's (E. R.) *Contributions to Developmental History of Mollusca*, 10/
Noble and Abel's *Researches on Explosives*, 11/ cl.
Syllabus of *Plane Geometry*, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Veitch's (J.) *Lucretius and the Atomic Theory*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

General Literature.

All About Kisses, by Damocles, illust. by H. K. Browne, 2/
Child's (G. W.) *Second Report to Chairman, &c. of Combined Sanitary Authorities of Oxfordshire*, 8vo. 2/ cl.
Cumberland's (G.) *Bible Tales for Little Readers*, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Eclipse Temperance Educationist, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Hay's (C.) *Victor and Vanquished*, 12mo. 2/ bds.

Hayward's (W. S.) *Caroline*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Hill's (O.) *Homes of London Poor*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Marsh's (Mrs.) *Aubrey*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Mrs. Brown at the Skating Rink, 12mo. 1/ bds.
Pleasant Hours with Foreign Authors, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Practical Guide to Games at Cards, 42mo. 1/ cl. swd.
Rainbow Readings in Prose and Verse, by Various Authors, 1/
Signed in Haste, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Smythies's (Mrs. G.) *Eva's Fortunes*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Sydney's Dowry, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Walter Crane's New Toy-Books: *Aladdin, Yellow Dwarf*, 4to. 1/ each, swd.
Winthrop's (S.) *Miss Roberts's Fortune*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

LOVE'S FOOLISH DREAM.

I POINTED to the bird, whose lay
Was carolled overhead;
"His joyous strain is not more gay
Than is my heart," I said.
I plucked the white rose from the tree,
And placed it in her hair;
"More sweet than you it cannot be,
Nor you," I said, "less fair."
By the river's side we stood, and made
A mirror of the stream;
"As bright shall be our life," I said
In my love's foolish dream.
The summer bird, whose joyous strain
With my heart's joy was one,
Is fled. I listen, but in vain;
For me such songs are done.
The tree, that bore the young white rose
I plucked to give her praise,
Is dead years since; and this, and those,
Were set in after days.
The stream alone defies time's hand
To change in any way;
Where we two stood, alone I stand,
Bright then, and bright to-day!
And I am glad, because I know
My heart and this bright stream
Are linked by ties formed years ago
In my love's foolish dream.
E. W. H.

CORSENEN AND DEECKE.

Vicarage, Twickenham Common, August, 1875.

I AM glad to learn from your "Literary Gossip" that the lamented death of Wilhelm Corssen will not prevent the publication of the second volume of his great work on the Etruscan language. The first volume, however, contains such an elaborate exposition of his system of interpretation, and such a full discussion, word by word, of almost every known inscription, that there is little risk of our doing injustice to the great scholar if we judge the value of his Etruscan theory by the 1,016 published pages which he has devoted to its exposition.

Very shortly after the publication of this volume, you allowed me briefly to examine in your pages (*Athen.*, Nov. 7, 1874) Dr. Corssen's treatment of the most important class of Etruscan epitaphs, those, namely, which state the "age" of the deceased person. I detailed the ludicrous expedients to which Dr. Corssen had been obliged to resort in order to explain away the numerals which occur in these epitaphs, as well as the numerals on the dice. I showed also that the words which Dr. Corssen supposed to be numerals were only proper names. No attempt has been made by any of Dr. Corssen's supporters to answer this argument, which I believe to be absolutely fatal to his theory. This argument, which first appeared in your columns, has, however, been taken up, amplified, and re-stated with great ability and irresistible force by Dr. Deecke, of Strasbourg, in a pamphlet entitled 'Corssen und die Sprache der Etrusker.'

This brilliant pamphlet should be studied by all who take any interest in the subject. In forty pages of trenchant criticism Dr. Deecke has completely overthrown the huge fabric which it has taken Dr. Corssen so many years and so many pages to build up. It is not too much to assert that either the close and lucid reasoning of this pamphlet must be upset, or else that the Aryan theory of the Etruscan language must be finally abandoned.

Dr. Deecke has proved that Dr. Corssen is absolutely and ludicrously in the wrong as to the nature of the Etruscan numerals; that he has mistaken the plain meaning of the commonest

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Etruscan words; that the etymologies which he proposes for these words are philologically impossible; that his attempt to prove the Aryan character of the Etruscan mythology is a complete failure; and that the system of Etruscan grammar which he has propounded is little more than an arbitrary phantasy. Lastly, Dr. Deecke asserts that the inexactness of quotation, the arbitrary division of words, and the wilful disregard of the original punctuation, render Dr. Corsen's work entirely untrustworthy as a book of reference.

This pamphlet, which was published in May, is solely destructive in its aim. It demolishes Dr. Corsen's theory, but it does not put forward any substitute. Within the last few days, however, Dr. Deecke has brought out the first part of another work, 'Etruskische Forschungen,' in which he labours to build up instead of to destroy. The conclusions arrived at in this last work may not compel such immediate assent as the negative criticisms of the former pamphlet, but it cannot, I think, be denied that we have before us work of a very different calibre from the rash and arbitrary guesswork of Dr. Corsen. To say the least, it must be admitted that Dr. Deecke has made a very material contribution to our knowledge of the structure of the Etruscan language. The book deals exclusively with Etruscan grammar. It treats, firstly, of the nature of the copulative conjunction in Etruscan. No writer has hitherto established a satisfactory explanation of an enclitic -c, which constantly appears in Etruscan inscriptions. Dr. Deecke advances weighty reasons to show that it must mean "and." If so, it would be strictly parallel to the Tataric enclitic particle -ok, which bears precisely the same meaning and is used in the same way. The remainder of the pamphlet is devoted to an able discussion of the forms of the genitive, the dative, and the plural. Dr. Deecke has now gone to Italy to ascertain the correct readings of certain important inscriptions; on his return he proposes to publish another part of his 'Etruskische Forschungen,' containing, among other matters, an examination of the forms of the Etruscan verb.

Perhaps you will allow me to add that on the first page of his first pamphlet, Dr. Deecke says that though he thinks I am entirely in the right in certain important particulars, he is far from being persuaded of the truth of the Turanian hypothesis which I have brought forward. Further study of the subject seems, however, to have produced something like conviction. On the last page of his second pamphlet, Dr. Deecke says that he can no longer conceal his conviction that the Finnic languages, which he has studied for many years, and with the structure of which he is well acquainted, offer the most striking analogies to the remarkable agglutinative characteristics of Etruscan grammar which it has been the object of his pamphlet to explain.

I shall be glad, if you will permit me, on some future occasion, to examine some of the novel questions which Dr. Deecke has raised, as well as some matters which he has either lightly touched on, or has left altogether unnoticed.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE ANTI-MARTINIST TRACTS.

I. PAPPE WITH AN HATCHET. (No. 2.)

THE internal evidence of Lyly's authorship is abundant, more so than might have been expected from the trifling size of the pamphlet, and from some differences of style which were intentional, and suited to the purpose in hand. The Presbyterian party were elated by the favour shown to them by some powerful at Court—Walsingham, it is said, Essex, and others—and the Martinists among them, thinking their time had come, sought to gain the multitude. Martin, in his *Protestation*, avowed the intent, and justified writing as he did because "people are carried away sooner with jest than earnest" (P. Hatchet, reprint, p. 39). Had he avowed the whole truth, he would have added to jesting bold invective, railing accusations, and slanderous libels. The style was adapted to these

purposes, and was short, quick, and colloquially conversational. The greater grace, therefore, and more literate and elaborately ornate manner of Euphues, or even the quieter and smooth pleasantness of the Court comedies—and it is only Lyly's Court comedies that we have—would be out of place. Pedantic and fantastic allusions to plants and animals, poetic similes, and references to the ancients and their mythology, would only be weaknesses, and were discarded. To speak according to Lyly's own profession, he had to write to the pit and gallery. The ears of the nut-crackers and apple-eaters, and the sides of those "tickle o' the sere," were to be tickled, the Martinists out-jested, out-bantered, out-railed, and out-bullied. The understanding groundlings wanted noise and bustle, the clown's interruptions and jokes, the plain, stinging invective of the streets; if mixed with some Billingsgate so much the better; better still if there were added *tu quoque* recriminations and scandals. All these Lyly gave them,—"I thought . . . to give them a whisk with their own wand" (p. 11). "He that drinks with cutters, must not be without his ale dagger; nor hee that buckles with Martin without his lauish termes. Who would currie an Asse with an Ivorie combe? give the beast thistles for prounder" (p. 8). His sentences, too, seem to have become heated in the fire of controversy, and, therefore, to have been struck off more shortly and sharply. And as Nashe's style, or rather that kept for satire, was, of all those of the writers of the day, best suited to the work, so I cannot but think Lyly kept it in view. Like an imitator, he did this more in the dedicatory commencement; and it is mainly, I think, due to this dedication, which, till after a closer examination, I had thought had been contributed or over-written by Nashe, and to the shortness and sharpness of the sentences and the directness and violence of the attack, that the pamphlet has been attributed to him. At all times, however, and in spite of these intentional differences from, and rejections of, Lyly's ordinary style, there remain characteristic mannerisms, and in the longer sentences modes of expression and structure, and a rhythm which betray him.

One mannerism—yet one much affected by others at that time, and not carried by him to excess—is alliteration. Nashe, however, though he occasionally fell into the fashion—as, indeed, who could help it?—in no way affected it; but in reference to the accusation that he imitated Greene, indignantly asked when he was known to "run the letter." As sentences which, in structure and rhythm, will, I think, appear to any reader of Lyly indubitably Lilliean, take the following examples:—

"and that thou canst, by thy faction and policie, pull down Bishops and set vp Elders, bring the lands of the Clergy, into the cofers of the Temporaltie, and repaire Religion, by impairing their livings, it may bee, thou shalt bee hearkened too, stroakt on the head, greasd in the hand, fed daintelie, kept secretlie, and countenaunst mightelie." (P. 21.)

"If thou refuse learning, and stickes to libelling; if nothing come out of those lauish lips, but taunts not without bitterness, yet without wit; rayling not without spite, yet without cause, then giue me thy hand." (P. 35.)

"For I knowe there is none of honour so carelesse, nor any in zeale so peeuish, nor of nature any so barbarous, that wil succour those that be suckers of the Church, a thing against God and policie; against God in subverting religion; against policie, in altering government, making in the Church, the feast of the Lapiithes, where all shall bee throwne on another [on one anothers] head because euerie one would be the head." (P. 12.)

A third, and one of the most obvious of Lyly's mannerisms, is (as in the above quotations) a tendency to use similar-sounding words, and to make, when these are near enough in sound, a pun or quibble. Take, for instance, the following samples from his comedies:—

"Perii, unless thou pitie me, Motto is in a pit." (Mydas, V. 2.)

"The most holy of heart to be the most hollow of heart." (Myd. I. 1, and elsewhere.)

"O ho, the case is altered? goe thither then to be haltered for me." (Mother Bombie, V. 3.)

"Made marriages are mad marriages." (M. B., I. 3, and elsewhere.)

"Sacke, a medicine for the sicke; and I may tell you, hee that had a cup of red wine to his oysters, was hoysed in the queene's subsidie booke." (M. B., II. 5.)

So known was this, that when speaking of the preachings of the unlearned, and when with a fisher's allusion that goes off into a reference to godly Cliffe the cobbler, he says,—"They venter to catch soules, as they were soles; Doctors are but dances, none sows true stitches in a pulpet, but a shoemaker,"—he interrupts with—"Faith, thou wilt bee caught by the stile,"—yet incorrigibly adds, "What care I to be found by a stile, when so many Martins [Martin's Theses] have been taken vnder an hedge?" (P. 19.) Other examples from many in 'Pap-Hatchet' are:—

"Here I was writing Finis and Funis." (P. 36.)

"Doost think Martin, thou canst not be discovered? What foole would not thinke him discovered that is balde?" [An allusion as shown by others to one of the supposed Martinists.] (P. 20.)

"I [Aye], but he hath sillogismes in pike sauce, and arguments that have been these twentie yeres in pickle. I, picke hell, you shall not finde such reasons, they bee all in celarent, and dare not shewe their heads, for wee will answers them in *ferio* and cut their combes." (P. 38.)

These similarities, quibbles, and puns may be found in others, yet not to the same extent either in number or, if the word may be so used, in quality. In none of the tracts of this controversy are there so many as are here quoted, and what is especially to our purpose, Nashe is particularly free from them. Nor do I think that in any books of the period of double the size, and including Lyly's, could so many be picked out as from 'Pap-Hatchet.' Indeed, the best argument against Lyly's authorship would be, that there were too many even for him. As before said, he seems to have become heated, and to have written as he would have jested at a wit encounter in an ordinary, more than as he wrote when composing quietly.

As also there is a greater playing on words in 'Pap-Hatchet' than in the same number of pages of any of Lyly's acknowledged writings, so is there more in 'Mydas' and 'Mother Bombie' over any other of his plays. But there is some independent evidence, both external and internal, that 'Mydas' was written in or near 1590-1; and though 'Mother Bombie' is curiously wanting in marks of date, Nashe's evidence in 1596, and as I think some ridicule of Harvey in it, go to show that it was written about the same time. So far, therefore, this is one coincidence. But, further, nearly all the resemblances in thought and actual expression occur in 'Pap-Hatchet,' and 'Mydas' and 'Mother Bombie,' and prove the three to be of the same period, and by one author, who shows in them his then modes of expression, and who, when writing the latest, had still the first full in remembrance. Singly these resemblances might occur anywhere; but while, as a matter of fact, they cannot be found singly in any of the Anti-Martinist tracts (unless where one is copied by *Plain Perceval*), nor, as far as I know, any two or three of the weakest in the whole course of Nashe's works, their force lies in their combined occurrence in writings of such small extent. For this reason there are some included in the following instances, which, like twigs, are of no strength unless bound in one faggot:—

"they give us pap with a spoone before we can speake, and when wee speake for that wee love, pap with a hatchet." (Mother Bombie, I. 3.)

"We care not for a Scottish mist, though it wet vs to the skin, you shal be sure your cockcombs shall not be mist, but pearst to the skuls." (P. 8.)

"Lucio, How was it [a spoon] mist. Drc. Ple warrant for want of a mist." (M. B., III. 4.)

"obscenitie? Nay, now I am too nice; squirrelie were a better word; well, let me alone to definitt squirrel them." (P. 15.)

"I think Lucio be gone a squirreling, but I'll squirrel him for it." (M. B., II. 2.)

"He make him pull his pouting crosloath ouer his beetle browes for melancholie, and then my next booke, shall be Martin in his mubble fubbles." (P. 35.)

"melancholie is the creaste of courtiers armes, and now every base companion, being in his mubble-fubbles, says he is melancholy." (Mydas, V. 2.)

"I am sure your bones would be at rest, but we'll set vp all our rests to make you all restie." (P. 13.)

"To the rest for shee will give you no rest." (Gallathea, IV. 2.)

Lyly in his comedies, in several instances, shows a fondness for Latin grammar quotations and allusions (in which Shakspeare has imitated him). Pap-Hatchet, after other remarks on the horn-book and schoolboys' first Latin, says,—"yes, there are a *tribus ad centum*, from three to an hundred, that have vowed to write him out of his right wittes, and we are all *Aptots*, in all cases alike, till we have brought Martin to the ablatine case, that is to bee taken away with Bulls voyder [the hangman's cart]." (P. 25, see also p. 28.) Here again Nashe has nothing of the kind.

"When the old henne hatcht such eggs, the diuell was in the cock's comb." (P. 24.)

"... to hatch such wit; they say if ravens sit on hens eggs the chickens will be black and so forth." (M. B., I. 1.)

"and protests more in his waining than he could performe in his waxing" (p. 36). This is not an uncommon phrase, and is found in Nashe; but it occurs in 'Endymion,' as might be expected, and twice in the first twenty-three pages of 'Euphues' (Arber's reprint), beyond which I have not sought it. "that newe alterations were in hammering, and that it grew to such an height, that all the desperate and discontented persons were ready to runne their heads against their head." (P. 34.)

"My head is full of hammers, and they have so maled my wit that I am almost a malcontent." (M. B., II. 1.)

"and yet being brother and sister there was a match in hammering betwixt them." (M. B., V. 3.)

"to giue them a whisk with their owne wand." (P. 11.)

"The Hackneyman hee whiskes his wand." (M. B., V. 1.) And wand is used more than once in this play, though very rare elsewhere.

"I must tune my fiddle, and fetch some more rozen, that it maie squeake out Martins Mata-chins." (P. 42.)

"Now tune, tune, I say... he looses [loses] his rozen, that his fiddle goes cush, cush." (M. B., V. 3.)

"but I will cross the bel-weather. Why shuld I feare him that walkes on his neats-feete." (P. 19.)

"and as neate a stripling as ever went on neates leather." (M. B., I. 3.)

"It is said that camels neuer drinke, til they haue troubled the water with their feete." (P. 10.)

"and seeing all our masters troubled with de- uises, we determined a little to trouble the water before they drunke." (M. B., V. 3.)

"what were you twins? It shuld seeme so, for there wēt but a paire of sheeres betweene your knaueries." (P. 24.)

"the sympathie of affections, and as it were but a paire of sheeres to goe between their natures." (Euphues, p. 46.)

"They haue sifted the holie Bible, and left vs nothing, as they say, but branne; they haue boulded it ouer againe and againe, and got themselves the fine meale; tis meale indeede, for with their wresting and shuffling holie writ, they find all themselves good meales." (P. 32.)

"and I doubt not, but my dealings being sifted, the world shall find whit meal, when others thought to shew cours branne." (Letter to L. Barleigh, 1582.)

"These Martins were hatcht of addle egges, els could they not haue such idle heads." (P. 11.)

"Pet... will you then grant gold to be an

egge. Pip. Yes, but I believe thy idle imagination will make it an addle egg." (Mydas, II. 2.)

"can there be any time so idle that should make their heads so addle." (Gallathea, III. 4.)

"What foole more couetous than he, that seekes to tedd abroad the Churches goods with a forke, and scratch it to himselfe with a rake." (P. 40.)

"what we get together with a rake, they cast abroad with a forke." (M. B., I. 3.)

"Her sacred Maiestie hath this thirtie yeares, with a setled and princelie temper swayd the Scepter of this Realme, with no lesse content of her subjects, than wonder of the world. God hath blessed her gouernment, more by miracle than by counsaile, and yet by counsaile as much as can come from policie. Of a State taking such deepe roote, as to be fastened by the prouidence of God, the vertue of the Prince, the wisdom of Counsellors, the obedience of subjects, and the length of time; who would goe about to shake the lowest bough, that feelles in his conscience but the least blessing." (P. 33.)

"No, a prince protected by the gods, by nature, by his owne vertue and his subjects obedience. Have not all treasures bene discovered by miracle, not counsell? that do the gods challenge. Is not the country walled with huge waves? that doth nature claime. Is hee not through the whole world a wonder for wisdom and temperance? that is our strength." (Mydas, III. 1.)

"their king is such a one as dazeleth the clearest eyes with majesty, daunteth the valiantest hearts with courage, and for vertue filleth all the world with wonder. If beautie goe beyond sight, confidence above valour, and vertue exceed miracle; what is to be thought, but that Mydas goeth to undermine that by the simplicity of man, that is fastened to a rocke, by the prouidence of the gods." (Mydas, IV. 2.)

The italics show the coincidences with the phrases of Pap-Hatchet, and in each case the Prince is Elizabeth, and Mydas Philip of Spain. Compare also part of the 'Pap-Hatchet' quotation with—"so this gallant girl more faire than fortunate, and yet more fortunate than faithful," &c. (Euphues, p. 51.)

The choice of the signature, "Double V," I believe to be due to Lyly's delight at being so praised by Spenser, as Willie who sits in solitary cell. Lastly, the "a tribus ad centum" passage already quoted, and this—"Martin we are now following after thee with hue and crie and... wee doubt not but three honest men shall bee able to beate sixe theeses," show that the Anti-Martinist confederates were three in number. But Nashe, as before quoted, tells us Martin was not silenced till Master Lillie and others with their pen drew on him. If then 'Pap-Hatchet' be not Lyly's, which among the Anti-Martinist tracts can with any show of pretence be given to him?

These various arguments and proofs seem conclusive, and if applied to the question whether Pap-Hatchet be Nashe, most of them have an increased force. Lyly, both in his comedies and in 'Pap-Hatchet,' is fond of gaming allusions. Nashe's are very few and merely touched on, a characteristic of most of his allusions when writing as a satirist. Lyly is one of the very few writers who refer to angling and fishing. In 'Pap-Hatchet' there are two allusions and one long metaphor, pp. 8-9. In Nashe I have noticed but one, and that not a line long. Taking out such expressions as are common to both, because copied from the Martinist tracts, there is but one Pap-Hatchet expression which I have recognized in Nashe. If there be one or two others, they are insignificant, and of no value. "Nay, if you shoot bookes like fooles bolts," says Pap-Hatchet, "Ile be so bold as to make your iudgements quier with my thunder-bolts"; and he then runs on with a tempest simile at a length which shows it not to be Nashe's. It being the fourth sentence in 'Pap-Hatchet,' it was probably present to Nashe's memory when he wrote in his 'Strange Newes' of 1592, "presently after dribbled forth another fooles bolt, a booke I should say, which he christened 'The Lambe of God.'" As, too, Nashe credits Lyly with 'Pap-

Hatchet,' so does Pap-Hatchet refer to Pasquil: "Pasquil is coming out with the lues of the Saints. Beware my Comment, tis odds the margent shall be as full as the text" (p. 41); and Pasquil can be shown to be Nashe. Another argument from the difference of printing and printers will be best developed when considering some of the other tracts.

BRINSLEY NICHOLSON.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

IN a recent communication, in which I made some criticisms on the view of the Subjunctive Mood which is set forth in Dr. Abbott's 'How to Parse,' I referred to Mätzner's 'Englische Grammatik.' When Mr. Grece's translation of that work came into my hands, I turned to the sections in which the moods are discussed to see how they were presented to the English reader. The following are some specimens of what I found:—"The indicative serves to represent the immediate or objective value of the idea, whereby the speaker expresses an outward perception or an inward intuition" (ii, p. 107); "By the two-fold character of the indicative, which at one time appears as the expression of the reality and truth represented by the speaker, at another as the plain representation of a view not vouched for by him, is explained, on the one hand, the possible interchange of both conceptions, and their confusion by the hearer or reader; on the other, the facility of the transition of a conjunctive into the indicative, so far as the reflected representation, excluding a warranty by the speaker through the conjunctive, does not seem to be far removed from the exhibition of a predicate, not absolutely including the adoption of it by the speaker" (p. 108); "The conjunctive affords to the predicate the character of the reflected idea" (*ibid.*).

A reader must be possessed of somewhat remarkable powers of intuition if he can make out the author's meaning from such collections of words as the preceding. I grant it is not very easy to reproduce Mätzner's ideas in English; but then, if a man cannot do it at all, he had better not make the attempt. I have examined a considerable part of Mr. Grece's translation, and I have no hesitation in saying that if an English student wishes to become acquainted with Mätzner's views on grammar, he will save time and trouble if he sets to work and learns German enough to read Mätzner in the original instead of trying to puzzle out his meaning from Mr. Grece's (so-called) translation.

Mätzner's views (which will be by no means new to those who are familiar with the best grammars of recent times) are stated briefly and clearly in the preliminary definition that "the moods serve to express the subjective relation of the speaker, in thought and will, to the predication that is made. The indicative places the statement before us objectively; the subjunctive expresses it as a matter of reflection; the imperative as a matter of will." In the more extended sections (of Mr. Grece's version of which I have given some specimens) the author shows more at large that the indicative places an assertion before us in its immediate, objective relation to the matter treated of, in a form as to which it is indifferent whether the speaker makes himself responsible for the statement, or reproduces simply the conception of somebody else without vouching for it, or makes a supposition, the correspondence of which with the actual, objective reality is to be determined independently. On the other hand, the subjunctive (or conjunctive, as he terms it) does not make a statement as immediately answering to an objective reality, but gives expression to the speaker's consciousness of the distinction between his conception and that which he makes the object of his contemplation. The indicative does not always necessarily include any avouchment on the part of the speaker of the reality and truth of the statement in hand, but the subjunctive formally excludes any such warranty. The subjunctive has nothing to do with any possibility, uncertainty,

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doubtfulness, or unreality, which may lie in the matter treated of, as such. It simply expresses a definite *subjunctive* relation on the part of the speaker to what is involved in the conception expressed, having nothing to do with the *objective* nature of the matter in hand.

English has these primary distinctions in common with Latin and other languages. The most varied exemplification of them is perhaps furnished by the Latin language. The rules for the use of the indicative and subjunctive after *si* are determined simply by the objective or subjective nature of the propositions employed. For example, a hypothesis contrary to the known fact can only be made *subjunctively*,—it cannot represent any state of things having a possible objective reality. Hence the subjunctive is employed. A purpose or wish has, as such, only a subjective existence; consequently it is expressed by means of the subjunctive. When *quod* (=because) introduces an *actual* reason for an action, it is followed by the indicative. When it is preceded by a negative, so that it introduces the mention of a reason the reality of which is denied, and which is therefore only contemplated *subjectively*, the subjunctive is used. And so on.

The attempt to make *conditionality* the criterion of the Subjunctive Mood is futile. Mr. Bain tries to do this, and to make *conditionality* a *mode* or *manner* of the action, and speedily tumbles head over heels into a grammatical pitfall. He says, "Mood means the manner of the action. One important distinction of manner is the distinction of unconditional and conditional. 'I see the signal' is unconditional; 'if I see the signal' is the same fact expressed in the form of a condition. The one form is said to be in the *Indicative* Mood, the other form is in the *Subjunctive*" ('English Grammar,' p. 93). Again, "Some circumstances in the *manner* of an action have also been embodied in the changes made in the root verb. For example, when an action is stated not absolutely, but conditionally, the verb is differently modified, and a series of tenses is formed for present, past, &c., of the conditional verb. This is the subjunctive mood, which exists in full force in the old languages, but is a mere remnant in ours" ('Companion,' p. 164). And so a professed logician fails to see that hypotheses and reasons do not exist in actions *per se*, but solely in our mode of viewing them, and that it is therefore altogether illogical to describe the manner in which we mentally view an action as a *mode* or *manner* of the action itself; and a professed grammarian gravely tells us that all conditional statements are in the subjunctive mood, and that this mood or manner is "embodied in certain changes made in the root verb," and "exists in full force in the old languages." If language has any meaning, this implies that those forms in Latin which are known as *subjunctive* are always employed in conditional propositions. I have known little boys labour under this delusion in their early attempts at Latin composition. It would seem that Mr. Bain is not free from it.

Since Mr. Grece began his attempt to translate Mätzner's work, a new edition of it has appeared. So far as I have examined this, the changes made in the work do not appear to be numerous or important. It is a great pity that the Introduction was not thoroughly modified in the light of the later investigations of both German and English scholars. The author will, no doubt, be duly (and not undeservedly) reprimanded by some of our critical bigwigs for still using the term *Semi-Saxon*. Let me, however, make the suggestion that it is not altogether logical to assert or insinuate (as has been done before now) that the use of that term implies the existence of a *race* of *Semi-Saxons* who spoke that variety of our language. It might as well be argued that "broken English" can only be spoken by an Englishman who has got smashed in a railway collision. C. P. MASON.

THE READING-ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

In a publication of George Colman the elder, 'Prose on Several Occasions,' &c., there is a curious allusion to the Reading-Room of the British

Museum as it existed more than a hundred years ago. The Museum was opened to the public on the 15th of January, 1759, and the Reading-Room was visited in the course of that year by the poet Gray, who wrote a letter on the subject to his friend Mason. Colman's allusion to the Reading-Room was printed about two years later, viz., September 17, 1761, in number viii. of a paper called 'The Genius,' contributed by him to the *St. James's Chronicle*, and reprinted in vol. i. of 'Prose on Several Occasions, London, 1787.' The passage, written in a bantering style, is as follows:—"The learned and honourable Trustees of the British Museum, well knowing and duly considering the great work in which I am engaged, and thoroughly weighing the infinite importance of it to the morals of the people of Great Britain, have graciously resolved to afford me every assistance in their power, and given orders to the proper officers for my constant admission to the Reading-Room, with free leave to peruse such old papers and scarce manuscripts as my curiosity may lead me to look into. They have also further shown themselves so favourably inclined to me and my undertakings that they have set apart a certain angle of the room for my particular use; wherein there is erected an elegant machine, curiously contrived by Mr. Burnet, cabinet-maker, in the Strand, and known by the name of the Genius's reading desk. . . . On your first entrance into the room you would take the Genius's reading desk for an irregular heap of books of different sizes, thrown carelessly one upon another; and as it is usual to preserve some analogy between the mock volumes and the movable which take their form, commonly appropriating Pope's Letters, the *Spectator*, &c., to the tea-table, and waste-paper histories, &c., to—; in like manner the artist has ingeniously raised the steps of my desk upon *Statius* and *Scaliger*, and *Up-ton* and *Stepney*, and *Mounteny*, &c., with many other curious conceits of the like nature, not unworthy the genius of an upholsterer. A waggish Cantab, who popt into the room the other day, after having examined the desk with great attention, told me that he found the Genius, like Bayes, had certain mechanical helps for wit, and christened it (after the University style of punning) my *Gradus ad Parnassum*." This passage has not been noticed by Mr. Watts in his very full and satisfactory account of the early history of the British Museum written for the 'English Cyclopædia.'

G. B.

Literary Gossip.

PROF. DE GUBERNATIS writes to us from Florence, that on the third day of the Michael Angelo *fêtes* at Florence (the 14th of September), there will be published the Michael Angelo letters in 700 to 800 pp. 4to., edited by Signor Milanese; and 'Bibliography of Michael Angelo,' edited by Count Passerini.

FROM an extended list of contributors which has just reached us, it appears that the preparation of the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' continues to make satisfactory progress. In addition to the engagements we have already announced, we observe that Prof. Armstrong is set down for 'Chemistry'; Prof. E. Caird for 'Cartesianism'; Prof. Cayley for 'Curves'; Mr. Chappell and Mr. Hueffer for sundry musical papers; Mr. Rhys Davids for 'Buddhism,' and Prof. Eggeing for 'Brahminism'; 'Cavendish' for card games; Mr. Papworth for 'Building'; Dr. Percy and Mr. Bauerman for the metals; Mr. Fairfax Taylor for 'Bibliography.' In natural history, Dr. Allman contributes 'Cælestrata'; Mr. Thomas Davidson, 'Brachiopoda'; Dr. Günther, 'Fishes'; and Mr. Francis Darwin, 'Breeds and Breeding.' The biographies of Bentley and Casaubon have been undertaken by the Rector of Lincoln,

Oxford; 'Bentham' by Prof. Holland; 'Boole' by Prof. Jevons; 'Charles V.' by Sir W. Stirling Maxwell; and 'Burke' by Mr. John Morley.

THE Marquis of Lorne has written, and placed in the hands of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. for publication, a narrative poem, entitled 'Guido and Lita: a Tale of the Riviera.' The subject of the poem, which contains about 3,000 lines, is taken from an incident in one of the Saracen raids on the coast of the Riviera during the tenth century. It will be illustrated by a frontispiece and vignette, and may be expected in the autumn.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in preparation a Library Edition, in 3 vols. 8vo., of Mr. J. R. Green's 'Short History of the English People.' Substantially the same as the present book, it will have undergone thorough revision and considerable extension. The author, having more space at his command, has been enabled to treat more fully the history of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which was unavoidably curtailed in the present edition. The publishers promise its appearance in the autumn.

MR. ASHTON DILKE's work on 'The Russian Power,' which has occupied him now for more than a year, is approaching completion, and will be published in the autumn.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. also announce for autumn publication a new edition of Mr. J. C. Hare's 'Mission of the Comforter'; a complete edition of Miss Christina Rossetti's poems; and a thoroughly revised edition of Prof. Daniel Wilson's 'Prehistoric Man.'

A LADY writes to us from Vienna to give various reasons why Mr. Murray should change the colour of his guide-books, one of which is, that she has been nearly tossed by a bull for carrying them!

THE proposal for the establishment of a Professorship of Chinese at Oxford, which some time ago was defeated by a small majority, will again be brought under the consideration of the University Council next month. It appears that the University authorities are willing to establish a Chinese Professorship during the lifetime of Dr. Legge, the proposed first occupant of the office; but the Committee of Chinese merchants and others, of which Sir Rutherford Alcock is the Chairman, desire to found a permanent chair at the University, and are willing to contribute a considerable portion of the funds necessary for that purpose.

SIR EDWARD S. CREASY, Chief Justice of Ceylon, has undertaken the Chairmanship of the International Law Section, at the forthcoming Social Science Congress, to be held at Brighton; and Lieut.-Col. Du Cane, C.B. R.E., Chairman of the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons, that of the Repression of Crime Section.

MR. PERCY ST. JOHN is revising his tales for republication. The first volume will be 'The Arctic Crusoe.'

SIR RICHARD HANSON, Chief Justice of South Australia, the author of 'The Jesus of History,' published anonymously in 1869, has a new work in the press, entitled 'The Apostle Paul and the Preaching of Christianity, to the Fall of Jerusalem.'

WE hear that the second part of the new

edition of Ormerod's 'Cheshire' will be issued immediately. It will, we understand, contain a great deal of new matter, and some account will be given of the restoration of the Cathedral at Chester.

A COMMENTARY on the Holy Gospels by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway is in the press, and will be published, probably in November, by Mr. W. B. Kelly, of Dublin.

MR. GEORGE SAUER, who has for several years represented in Europe the interests of the *New York Herald*, is engaged in the preparation of a book on European Commerce, which will serve as a guide to the manufacturing districts of continental Europe.

THERE is a prospect, we understand, that Mr. Trenckner, of Copenhagen, will no longer defer the publication of his edition of the first book of 'Milinda Pañha; or, the Questions of Menander.' The importance of this Pali text is well known, as illustrating the connexion between the Bactrian Greeks and the natives of Western Hindustan in the first two centuries B.C.

If our escaping legislators have not packed up a valuable quantity of information, together with fishing-rods and guns, it is not the fault of Messrs. Hansard. The monthly list of Parliamentary publications for July is unusually heavy. We have to call attention to an unwonted, but by no means unnecessary tribute to the claims of literature, in the 'Report and Evidence on the best Means of Improving the Manner and Language of current Legislation.' The free use of capitals seems thus indicated as one of the "Means." The Reports and Papers are eighty-five. Tables of the Progress of British Merchant Shipping, and Reports for the year 1874 of the Metropolitan Board of Works, are two of the most noticeable documents; and there is a heavy volume of 'Reports and Evidence on the Metropolis Gas Companies Bill.' The class of Bills contains fifty-three of these fleeting products of senatorial wisdom, or otherwise. The Papers by Command are twenty-five, of which the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for 1874, and the Fourteenth Report of the Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries, are the most seasonable. The Commercial Reports from Secretaries of Legation and Consuls continue to appear. There is also the 22nd number of the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1860 to 1874. The total number of bills printed since February last, when the count was headed by No. 1, the Artisans' Dwelling Bill, is 277. The number of important measures passed, for which Ministers took credit in the Royal Message, was 14. The disproportion between the number of salmon *ova* deposited, and that of the young fry that reach the sea is greater; but the provident forethought which prepares so much food for the destroyers seems to be alike in the two cases.

THE verse reply to Mr. Disraeli's Mansion House speech, in the *Examiner*, was from the pen of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Several of the Songs of the Session in the *World* have been from that of Lord Winchilsea.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH & FARRAN will shortly publish, in a collected form, a series of Papers by Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, of the Postal Telegraphs, which were contributed to the *Standard* newspaper under the *nom de plume* of "The Sleepless Man."

WE understand that Mr. Laing Meason, who was a Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* during the Franco-German War, goes to India, as Special Correspondent of the *Echo*, with the Prince of Wales.

A LIFE of Sir James Brooke, K.C.B. (Rajah Brooke), compiled chiefly from his letters and journals from 1830 to 1868, (the year of his death), will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan. The Life is the work of Miss Gertrude Jacob, and is undertaken by the wish and with the help of some of the oldest friends of the late Rajah. It will be illustrated by maps.

THE *Indépendance Belge* states that the French Government have prohibited the circulation of the translation of Mr. Gladstone's new book on Rome.

THE *St. James's Magazine* for September, will contain an article 'On the Monopoly of the Bar,' by Mr. Josiah J. Merriman, solicitor; and a paper 'On Thomas Love Peacock,' by Mr. Mortimer Collins.

SCIENCE

Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. 3 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

THE fact that this is the third edition of Dr. Ure's Dictionary since it was committed to the present editor in 1858, sufficiently shows that the work adequately supplies an actual need. One of the first effects of an examination of the edition before us is surprise that the two editors, even with the aid of their able contributors, should have succeeded in compressing so enormous a mass of information into the three tolerably massive volumes before us. This feeling is intensified as closer perusal discloses the singular accuracy of the work. The list of *errata* and omissions is remarkably short, and, so far as we have perused the articles, it is exhaustive. This by itself reflects no mean credit upon the general editor, Mr. Robert Hunt, and his colleague, Mr. F. W. Rudler. In one or two cases grammar has been sacrificed to brevity in definitions, and one other flaw is rather striking, viz., that no uniform rule has been followed in giving the Greek words whence certain scientific terms are derived: sometimes the originals are printed in the Greek, sometimes in the Roman character, nothing being gained by the inconsistency. Happily, these defects do not interfere with the real utility of the work. We could wish that to some extent this had been made a pronouncing dictionary, at any rate so far as to point out the accented syllables in many of the more unfamiliar terms. Throughout the three volumes the utmost care has been taken to describe the latest modifications and the newest introductions of technical methods; so that this edition represents the existing state of arts and manufactures. This is apparent in all the articles we have read, but most notably so in those concerning mining and metallurgy. Without overburdening the reader with pure science, enough is given in all cases to elucidate manufacturing processes. The editors have adopted the expedient of giving, in chemical matters, two kinds of formulae, the old and the new. That this is necessary, shows how greatly the discrepancies between rival schemes of chemical notation obstruct the spread of technological knowledge. It is to be wished, although hardly to be expected, that chemists would abstain from laying on learners the quite unnecessary burdens of fanciful systems of nomenclature and notation. We cannot too highly commend the lucidity of the text and the clearness of the diagrams in this Dictionary. While the reader practically engaged in arts, manufactures, or mines will find all the accuracy and every minute detail that he can reasonably expect, the reader interested only *ab extra* will

find more than a dry statement of the facts and figures of the factory or workshop. Some of the most interesting paragraphs are devoted to the history of the processes described, and point out by what slow and halting steps our present standard of excellence has been attained. The range of the work is so comprehensive, that certainly no important subject included in the scope of the title appears to be omitted; while many almost trivial things, which yet crop up as perplexities in general reading, are here described and explained. In fact, the editors have laboriously supplied a treasure from which all may draw something; and from which few, if any, need go away empty-handed.

Log-Book of a Fisherman and Zoologist. By Frank Buckland, M.A. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE cheapness of printing and the facilities for publication which exist at the present day have introduced a new species of book to the reading public. Till comparatively recent years a volume was wont to contain between its boards a body of homogeneous or, at least, somewhat related matter, which could be read from beginning to end without inflicting violent jerks upon the receptive faculty, by reason of any sudden transitions to totally different subjects. Now-a-days, however, owing to the causes we have mentioned, and also to the development of magazine and other periodical literature, book after book comes into the market which contains little unity save the mere physical continuity of printed sheets within a cover. Such a work is the one before us. We do not, however, charge this as any disparagement on the book or its author. It does not profess to be more than it is, a collection of papers, chiefly reprinted from our contemporary, *Land and Water*. Mr. Buckland tells us that he learned from his father, who, in his turn, was taught by the late Bishop Wilberforce, the valuable (?) art of economizing time by writing in a railway carriage in motion; and most of his articles are penned during rapid journeys of long distances, undertaken by the author in his capacity of Inspector of Salmon Fisheries. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Buckland is a man who observes whatever he sees, and thinks on what he observes. Indeed, it is this power of observation, combined with a keen sense of humour, which saves his articles from the fate of most mere ephemeral productions, and renders them just worthy of being collected in a united form. The heterogeneous nature of the contents of the work renders it obviously impossible to criticize it in detail on the present occasion. Still we think we may select some few of the articles as being of superior interest. Among these may be specially mentioned the account of "Netting the Fish in the Serpentine." Many of us can remember the slimy state of the water between the fountains at Lancaster Gate and the stone bridge in Kensington Gardens in the days before the autumn of '69, and may have wondered how even fish could live there; but Mr. Buckland tells us that a goodly haul was made of animate as well as inanimate things, and that the net which dragged the Serpentine was full of fish, brought to land together with "pickle bottles, wine bottles, soda-water bottles, blacking bottles," and many other relics such as one would expect to find in a metropolitan lake. Human bones there seem to have been none, probably because the many suicides have been recovered speedily with the drags of the Humane Society; but a curious sword was dug out of the mud, which had, doubtless, been used for some evil deed or other, says Mr. Buckland, who suggests that the reason why few or no coins are discovered in disturbing recent sites, whilst in ancient ones so many are found, is that he supposes that, as far as the ancient Romans were concerned, "they had no pockets in their armour." In his article on a "Horseflesh Dinner at the Langham Hotel," the author expresses it as his opinion that hippophagy will not become general in England, and confesses that all the various preparations of the noble companion of man which he has tasted had "an unwonted and peculiar taste." The article on the Brighton

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Aquarium is one of the most amusing. The author is enthusiastic in his admiration of the herrings and the codfish. In one tank he noticed that the smaller cod followed the big cod about, and says, "I have seen the same thing on land, little fish following big fish because they are big fish." A graphic description is also given of the Octopus, an animal which has caused so much sensation in recent years. Mr. Buckland thinks that the Hydra with which Hercules is said to have fought may be identical with a species of this animal. Of the other subjects referred to in the book before us, many are instructive, some misleading, and all amusing. In fact, the reader can almost imagine that he is perusing a volume of *Punch*. Nor are illustrations wanting to complete the entertaining character of the work, which, though loosely strung together, is yet a welcome source of entertainment to those who seek in it nothing more than what it professes to be—The Log-Book of a Fisherman and Zoologist.

The Chemistry of Light and Photography in its Application to Art, Science, and Industry. By Dr. Hermann Vogel. (H. S. King & Co.)

As a practical treatise on photography, in all its more recent applications, this volume, forming one of the "International Scientific Series," has much to recommend it. The descriptions given of processes are generally clear, and the directions are such as may, in most cases, be followed with every prospect of success. The author remarks, in his Preface, "it is only cursorily that physical and chemical matters are treated on in manuals of photography," implying, of course, that in this book those matters are more thoroughly entered upon. It is to be regretted that Dr. Vogel is evidently under the impression that he has created photography as a Science with much exactness. This division of his subject is not nearly so satisfactory as the sections which are devoted to photography as an Art. If the "Chemistry of Light" had been omitted from the pages of this volume, "Photography in its Application" would have been considerably the gainer. The chemistry of the subject is continually at fault, and the delicate phenomena of the physical effects of the solar rays are rarely appreciated by our author, and, consequently, they are but seldom clearly described. The history of photography, as given by Dr. Vogel, shows that he is entirely unacquainted with its earlier development. The experiments of Wedgwood and Davy are incorrectly given. Nicéphore Niepce produced results far superior to those described by Dr. Vogel. What he says respecting the discovery of the Daguerreotype is the purest piece of invention, and his statements respecting the use of the process for portraiture show that our author is not himself acquainted with the facts. To Mr. H. Fox Talbot, Dr. Vogel does great injustice. His "photogenic" process is most insufficiently described. His "Calotype," which, but for the superior sensibility of the collodion process, would have kept its position as the most beautiful of sun-pictures, is not mentioned. It is true the name of Sir John Herschel does occur in these pages as having used the hypo-sulphite of soda as a fixing agent; but not one of his remarkable processes is mentioned. When it is remembered that no one in the world added so much to our knowledge respecting the Chemistry of Light as Sir John Herschel did, the omission of any notice of his discoveries from this volume shows that Dr. Vogel has treated not "only cursorily" "physical and chemical matters," but that he has neglected a large number of them altogether.

Fortification. By Capt. E. D. C. O'Brien, R.E. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

This little manual is the fifth of a series of practical handbooks on military subjects in the course of publication by Messrs. Cassell, who could not have selected a better compiler than the senior Instructor in Fortification at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. A fair general idea of what is meant by Fortification is therein conveyed

to the minds of the non-military public in as simple a form as possible; all technicalities being judiciously avoided whenever practicable. Capt. O'Brien has successfully overcome the difficulty which always exists in dealing with a subject like the present, consisting as it does so entirely of a nice combination of details, of knowing when to generalize and when to discuss dimensions, &c.; and consequently he has contrived to convey a vast mass of useful information within a small compass, although of necessity the deeper study of permanent Fortification in all its complications has been treated superficially. The civilian reader will take an interest in the popular account given of the present arrangement of our coast batteries and works lately constructed for the protection of our dockyards and arsenals. It is to be hoped that our modern forts may never be called upon to stand the test of hostile attack, but should the occasion ever arise, the gravity of the following remark of Capt. O'Brien's should be appreciated. He says:—"Were it possible to obtain it, a model fortress should contain no buildings that could suffer from the enemy's fire, nor a population of any but soldiers for its defence; and in future sieges the most humane governor of a fortress will be the one who has courage to ruthlessly expel the whole non-combatant population before the siege begins, rather than he who out of compassion for their helplessness allows them to remain, and ultimately become victims of famine and bombardment. The Russian fortress of Modlin, near Warsaw, is, perhaps, the nearest approach to this type in Europe." It may be added that the numerous cuts and diagrams are well selected and executed, and fully illustrate the text.

Pyrology; or, Fire Chemistry. By William Alexander Ross. (Spon.)

THE author, feeling, no doubt, that his title might not be clearly understood, adds, by way of information, that Pyrology is "a science interesting to the general philosopher, and an art of infinite importance to the chemist, mineralogist, metallurgist, geologist, agriculturist, engineer (mining, civil and military)." A very obscure and wandering Preface of twenty-four pages is devoted to an attempt to prove that Pyrology is all-important to natural philosophy, and an Introduction of thirty-eight pages deals with the history of this new science, and shows that, under other names, it is as ancient as alchemy. The book devoted to the elucidation of "Pyrology" is evidently the result of laborious thought. A large amount of experiment has been brought to bear upon the "Fire Chemistry," and the book itself has been produced with small regard to its cost. Notwithstanding this, we regret to say, we cannot discover anything in its pages, which is not much more clearly and satisfactorily described in our best books on the use of the blowpipe.

Les Bois Indigènes et Étrangers, &c. Par Adolphe E. Dupont et Bouquet de la Grye. (Paris, Rothschild.)

THIS is a technical work, devoted to the consideration of the methods of cultivating timber trees with a view to profit. It opens with a brief but clear account of the life-history of trees, and of the circumstances that influence their growth and development; then follow chapters on the management of timber-trees and of woods, with various statistical and commercial details. It is natural to expect considerable inequality of treatment in so wide and varied a subject; it is not surprising, therefore, that some of the chapters in this volume are more completely worked out than others. Those especially relating to the tools and machinery employed in felling or sawing up timber appear to us to bear much more the impress of personal familiarity than do those devoted to the physiology of trees, or even the management of woodlands. The statistical details also, which in some cases are sufficiently complete, are in others only meagre. The entire work bears traces rather of the engineer than of the forester proper; but it is one that may be studied with advantage by both.

THE TRING CENTENARIAN.

THE recently published number of the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* contains the following article, 'Ultra-Centenarian Longevity,' by Sir A. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.A. M.D., &c. In the course of this paper, the main object of which is to prove that old Betty Leatherlund had attained the age of 111 years and nine months, the writer states that her husband, Joseph Leatherlund, "died at his native town of Carrick on Shannon"; and in the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, in reply to an inquiry whether it had been ascertained that the husband was really serving in the Bucks Militia at the time of his alleged marriage to her, that is 1785, the learned gentleman answered in the affirmative. Will you permit me to inquire through your columns, (1) what proof there is that Leatherlund was born at Carrick on Shannon? and (2) what evidence was obtained that he was serving in the Bucks Militia in 1785? WILLIAM J. THOMS.

ICELAND.

MR. WILLIAM LONGMAN presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Athenæum*, and begs leave to forward subjoined the copy of a letter he has received from Mr. Watts, informing him of that gentleman's successful exploration of the hitherto unknown region of Iceland, called the Vatna Jökull, which he thinks may interest English geographers and explorers.

"Reykjavik, July 23, 1875.

"I have crossed the Vatna Jökull, and examined the volcanoes to the north of it. It occupied me about eighteen days, with bad weather to Grimstadr. The Vatna is the highest mountain in Iceland. The Jökulls are increasing considerably both in summer and winter; and I think Iceland must eventually follow the path of Greenland.

(Signed) "WM. L. WATTS."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS at the antipodes ought to make much of a curious opportunity for study offered by the recent capture of a white man, who is said to have lived for seventeen years in a state of savagery. According to statements which recently appeared in the *Times*, a Frenchman, named Narcisse Pierre Peltier, about thirty years of age, has been rescued from the Macadama tribe on Night Island, off the north-east coast of Queensland, where he was left, when a cabin-boy, by a party of shipwrecked sailors. Having been kindly treated by the natives, he completely fell in with their customs, and is said to have quitted them with reluctance. Like the rest of the tribe, he had had his chest and arms scored with broken bottle-glass, and the lobe of his right ear distended and pierced for reception of a wooden ornament. When first captured he could hardly recall a word of French, but he rapidly recovered the use of his mother tongue, not only in speaking but even in reading and writing. Much information respecting the Macadamans has been obtained from Peltier, and it is reported that a vocabulary of about a hundred words has been taken down from his dictation.

A discovery of some interest to pre-historic archaeologists was reported by Herr Frank at the Annual Meeting of the Württemberg "Verein für vaterländische Naturkunde," which was held this year at Biberach. It appears that the remains of a pile-dwelling have been found beneath a deposit of peat in the old basin of the Feder See, between Schussenried and Buchau. The removal of six or seven feet of turf exposed a layer containing charcoal, hazel-nuts, and seeds; below this were found stone weapons and pottery, associated with antlers of the deer, and bones of the ox, pig, dog, &c. This pre-historic station, of which the piles were distinctly visible, appears to have been situated in a shallow part of the water, if not on an island, and is probably older than the celebrated pile-buildings in the Swiss lakes.

In preparing the Annual Reports of the Smithsonian Institution, Prof. Henry shows that he is

by no means unmindful of the claims of anthropology. The last Report, which has been recently sent over to this country, contains several papers on ethnology, bearing chiefly on the ancient peoples of America. Mr. Paul Schumacher, of the U.S. Coast Survey, describes some of the kitchen-middens which he has examined on the north-west coast. Traces of deserted settlements are to be commonly found at the mouths of rivers; and on the Chetko river he explored several graves, in which skeletons were found, each lying on its back, with the face upwards and turned towards the south-west, the head being covered with a board weighted with heavy stones. The shell-heaps have yielded a large number of stone implements, which are now in the National Museum at Washington.

In order to throw light on the way in which such implements were probably fashioned by the dwellers on these ancient sites, Mr. Schumacher describes the methods at present used by the Klamath Indians for making arrow-heads, &c., from flint, obsidian, and other stones. The piece of stone, having been heated and rapidly cooled, is easily split into flakes. Each flake is then dressed to a sharp edge by means of a pointed instrument of bone, attached to a wooden shaft, and applied to the edge of the flake simply by pressure, and not by blows, the flake being meanwhile held in a piece of deerskin.

Accompanying the stone implements, pottery, and other relics exhumed from the ancient mounds in the State of Michigan, there have been found some human remains which merit attention, if only for the osteological peculiarities which some of them exhibit. These mounds and their contents are described, by Mr. H. Gillman, in the Smithsonian Report. The tibiae, or shin-bones, found in some of the Michigan tumuli, present that peculiar flattening which was first observed by Prof. Bask in bones from the Gibraltar caves, and afterwards detected by Broca, Boyd Dawkins, and others in bones from several pre-historic caverns. It may be doubted, however, whether all the northern mound-builders had these "platy-cenic" shin-bones.

What is the ethnological relation, if any, between these mound-builders of Michigan, who were evidently agriculturists, and the old copper-mining people who have left traces of their work around Lake Superior? This interesting question is difficult to answer, inasmuch as no human bones have yet been found in the old copper-workings. It may be mentioned, however, that within the last two or three years some important evidences of ancient mining have been discovered on Isle Royale, in Lake Superior. The method of working is clearly shown. After the superficial drift had been removed, the solid rock was heated by application of fire, and then suddenly cooled by dashing cold water upon it; in this way the hard material was rendered comparatively easy to be broken with the stone mauls, which are so commonly found in such workings. But although fire was thus used by the primitive miners, they do not appear to have ever melted the native copper; the metal having been beaten, and not cast, into the forms which were required for their rude implements.

Prof. C. F. Hartt has published, at Rio Janeiro, a pamphlet 'On Amazonian Tortoise Myths.' Although a geologist, he found time when on the Amazons to take down these legends in the Lingua Geral, or modern Tupi. In the myths which he has here published, the tortoise, or as it is called by the Portuguese, the *Jabutí*, forms the principal figure, and Prof. Hartt compares some of these with well-known animal myths of the old world.

An interesting pamphlet, by Capt. S. P. Oliver, has recently been issued under the title of 'Nuragghi Sardi, and other non-historic Stone Structures of the Mediterranean Basin' (Dublin, Carson Brothers). It consists of a series of papers, some of which originally appeared in these columns, and were afterwards published in abstract by the Anthropological Institute. Trained in the school of the Lukies, Capt. Oliver is an accurate observer

of all that relates to megalithic structures; and as he is also an excellent draughtsman and a clear writer, his papers are always acceptable. The pamphlet before us gives a sketch of the pre-historic archaeology of part of the coast and some of the isles of the Mediterranean basin, and contains sketches of several of the rude stone monuments visited by the author.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Fri. Quæst. Microscopical, 8—Remarks on a Parasite of the Humble-Bee (*Sphærmalaria bomby*), by Mr. W. Cole.

Science Gossip.

DR. DRAPER, of New York, is to be presented with a gold medal by the United States Government, as an acknowledgment of his services in connexion with the late Transit of Venus.

PROF. SCHÖNFELD, of Mannheim, has been appointed to succeed the late Prof. Argelander as Director of the Observatory at Bonn, whilst Dr. Valentiner, who was for some time connected with the Observatory at Leyden, and lately had charge of one of the German parties for the observation of the Transit of Venus in China, will succeed Prof. Schönfeld in the direction at Mannheim. Another series of valuable observations of nebulae, made by the latter at that place, has recently been published in the *Mannheim Observations*.

MR. ANDREW WILSON, author of the 'Elements' and 'Student's Guide to Zoology,' has been appointed Lecturer on Natural History in the Extra-Academical Medical School of Edinburgh.

SOME experiments on the action of borax in arresting putrefaction have been carried out by M. Schnetzer. He finds that a solution of borax effectually prevents the putrefaction of organic matter; and he suggests that it may be advantageously employed in the place of alcohol for preserving anatomical preparations.

BORACIC acid, when fused, presents characters closely resembling those of glass. M. De Luynes has recently studied the properties of this substance, and has communicated his results to the French Academy. When fused boracic acid is dropped into water, it is suddenly disintegrated; but when poured into oil it forms masses which have similar properties to those of Prince Rupert's drops.

THE Report of the Council of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, which has just been published, shows the excellent work which is being accomplished by this Society in the promotion of the study of natural science. We are glad to hear that the Society is about to publish a complete history of its proceedings from the time of its formation, forty years ago.

THE *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* contains an excellent paper, by Mr. J. K. Laughton, of the Royal Naval College, 'On Scientific Instruction in the Navy.' There are several other papers of considerable technical value.

WE have received from Victoria the Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, and the Reports of the Mining Surveyors and Registrars. In the Report of Mr. R. Brough Smyth, the Chief Inspector, in addition to the purely practical matter, there are many incidental matters of scientific interest. It appears that the total quantity of gold got respectively from alluviums and quartz reefs, in the quarter ending the 31st March, 1875, was 238,355 ounces 17 dwts.

THE Twenty-Second Report of the Science and Art Department shows that during the year 1874, 53,050 persons attended the science schools and classes; that at the Royal School of Mines there were 24 matriculating students, 167 occasional students, 294 students in the chemical laboratory, and 48 in the metallurgical laboratory; and that the evening lectures to working men were attended by 1,612 persons. This surely speaks well for the diffusion of science.

THE Seventh Report of the Royal Commission

on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science deals with the University of London and the Universities of Scotland and Ireland; the Eighth Report being devoted to the scientific work carried on by departments of the Government. There is much interesting matter, deserving of the most careful consideration, in relation to the Universities, which will, without doubt, lead to improvements in their management. The first of the "Conclusions and Recommendations" of the Eighth Report is, "The assistance given by the State for the promotion of scientific research is inadequate, and it does not appear that the concession or refusal of assistance takes place upon sufficiently well-defined principles." This is all very well, and is, for a Royal Commission, a very safe recommendation. They consider the creation of a Ministry of Science and Education to be of primary importance, and suggest that the Government should, upon all matters connected, however remotely, with science, seek the advice of a Council representing the scientific knowledge of the nation. In the present state of science, we doubt much if any advantage to the public service would accrue from this; and the history of scientific discovery teaches us that it was never yet advanced by the intervention of Government aid of any kind.

A VERY interesting examination of the question raised by Dr. Frankland 'On the Cause of the Light of Flames,' by M. W. Stein, appears in the *Journal für Gasbeleuchtung*.

THE *American Journal of Science and Arts* for July contains the third paper by Prof. Elias Loomis, of Yale College, 'On Results derived from an Examination of the United States Weather Maps for 1872, '73, and '74'; and an 'Examination of Gases from the Meteorite of February 12, 1875,' by Mr. Arthur W. Wright, giving results which have an important bearing upon the theory of comets and their trains.

WE have received four parts of the volumes 19 and 20 of the *Bulletin de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg*. Amongst the papers published—all of which are of considerable interest—we may particularize one by O. Struve, 'Suite des Observations sur le Compagnon de Procyon'; another by M. Brosset, 'Rapport sur les Recherches Archéologiques fait par M. Bakradzé dans la Gourie en 1873 par Ordre de l'Académie'; and another, a translation from the Armenian, by the same author, 'Le Prétendu Masque de Fer Arménien, ou Autobiographie du Vartabéd Avetik, de Thokkath.' M. B. Hasselberg contributes a paper 'Sur les Moyens d'Obtenir une Egale Exposition dans la Levée Photographique du Soleil'; and M. E. Von Asten, 'Sur l'Existence d'un Milieu Résistant dans les Espaces Célestes.'

THOSE who are interested in the beautiful process of silvering glass by means of inverted sugar, especially for optical purposes, should consult a communication in *Les Mondes*, by M. Adolphe Martin, in which he describes at considerable length certain improvements on his original process.

PROF. PETTENKOFER AND DR. WOLFFHÜGEL show, in *Central-Blatt für Agrikultur Chemie*, that there is a great want of accuracy in the methods adopted for determining ozone in the air. The methods in use are ozonoscopic rather than ozonometric. They contend that the volume of air which sweeps over the ozone papers, in a given time, should always be determined.

THE results of a critical examination of a collection of coleopterous insects from Hiogo, in Japan, have been contributed by Herr Von Harold to the *Abhandlungen of the Natural History Society of Bremen*.

M. C. DECHARME communicated to the Académie des Sciences, at a recent Séance, a note 'On New Sounding Flames.' Obtaining a flame—from a tube of from three to five millimètres in diameter—of from thirty to fifty centimètres in height, by the use of another analogous tube, he directs against this flame, by means of an elastic bottle, a moderate current of air, and thus produces very

persistent sounds, varying according to the point of attack and the pressure of the air.

M. E. CHEVREUL communicated to the Académie, on the 5th and 12th of July, notes 'Sur l'Explication de Nombreux Phénomènes qui sont une Conséquence de la Vieillesse,' which are deserving of especial attention.

M. MOUCHER was elected, on the 19th of July, a member of the Astronomical Section of the Académie des Sciences, in the place of M. Mathieu, deceased.

FINE ARTS

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 22a, Old Bond Street. — The TWELFTH EXHIBITION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES, with over 100 recent Additions replacing sold Works, is NOW OPEN. — Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

Will close this day.

BLACK and WHITE EXHIBITION, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, &c., OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six. — Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIR, Secretary.

DORR'S GREAT PICTURE OF 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'The Night of the Crucifixion,' 'La Vierge,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Crusaders,' &c., at the DORR GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Ten to Six. — 1s.

The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, to the Close of the Twelfth Century. Illustrated. By R. R. Brash. (Dublin, Kelly.)

MR. BRASH is a painstaking and accomplished student in the subjects which he loves with all an Irishman's warmth, but he is not, like so many of his countrymen, led by fanciful impulses into discarding his better knowledge and riper judgment. In the first place, he gets rid of the Round Towers, as not designed for the service of religion, or rather, of the religious (p. 8). Confining himself to ecclesiastical architecture, he proposes to deal with the military and civil developments of the same art, or science, whichever may be the right name in this instance, on a future occasion.

Primarily, Mr. Brash endeavours, and we think conclusively, to clear the ground about his subject by getting rid of the rash opinions of those—many learned Irishmen among them—who averred that before the twelfth century the natives of Hibernia had no buildings of stone. The opinion itself seems one of the rashest conceivable, and it is really preposterous, as all feel who know the existing remains, which are undoubtedly anterior to the date of many, not only in Britain proper and the isles that are in sight of Ireland, but of relics to which our author refers, such as the chamber in the tumulus at New Grange, the Grianon of Oileagh, Donegal, all works of capital masons. The blunder seems to have arisen through the narrow manner in which untechnical writers consented to read certain legends of saints and other ancient authorities, which assert that, primarily, the saints built churches of wood. From this it has been hastily assumed that timber was the building material in vogue in the days of these worthies, to the exclusion of other materials of construction. Than this conclusion nothing could, probably, be more absurd. Not only remains but records contradict it.

The book is divided into twelve parts, the most interesting of which are, that on the early Christian works, on the primitive churches, on early Irish art, which is a temperately written chapter, with evidence that is not conclusive as to the originality of the peculiarities of Irish art. Of their development, marvellous elaboration and cha-

racteristic beauty there cannot be two opinions. On one point, that with which Mr. Brash opens his chapter on the Romanesque stage of architecture in Ireland, we entirely agree, *i. e.*, that Dr. Petrie had assigned by far too early a date to the Introduction of sculptured decoration in Irish architecture. The fact is, Dr. Petrie lay under the misfortune of knowing nothing whatever about the history of architecture; while of architecture itself, even as it existed in Ireland, he had not an extensive, still less a profound view. But he did good service, notwithstanding his mistakes. We do not think, on the other hand, that Mr. Brash has established his claim to have shown that Ireland was in advance of the rest of Europe in the arts of ornamental design. Because Ireland was pre-eminent in this respect, *therefore* Irish art was original, born of herself and parentless! This seems to be the conclusion arrived at. But we fancy that for the root of what is called Irish ornamental design, the influence of which was as extensive as it was potent, we must look to Byzantium and the Eastern Empire. On this semi-orientalized mode of design we fancy Hibernian decorative art, the art of the monks *per se*, was founded, and from it developed in an exceptional and altogether abnormal and really wonderful manner, living, so to say, narrowly bound and forced to one direction, that of superficial ornamentation, with a very limited scheme of colouring. The Irish development, perhaps we had better say the development of art in Irish monasteries, was extraordinarily vigorous. This began even in the sixth century, or somewhat sooner, and the fact has nothing very wonderful about it. We do not think it safe to "surmise" that certain features of the Lombardic style (of architecture) may have been introduced into this country (Ireland) in the tenth century, even before the Norman style became prevalent in France. Ireland was in a different condition at this latter period than she had been when the so-called lacertine mode of decoration prevailed in her monasteries, which was centuries before 'Norman' architecture obtained a footing in the country. We are disposed, as to the true nature and character of the earlier or primitive form of Hibernian decorative design, to believe that it existed in narrowly circumscribed fields, hardly, if at all, beyond the walls of the monasteries, establishments occupied, it must be remembered, by societies that were at least as distinctly social as religious in their character. We should not like to be compelled to say what we suppose Ireland to have been outside the precincts of these peaceful colonies. Probably "Home Rule" was there and then reduced to an absurdity with a vengeance.

It is fortunate for students of Irish art that "Romanesque" architecture, when introduced, as we believe, through England, to Ireland, was practised in the latter country with certain distinct peculiarities, obviously national, and generally as beautiful as they were idiosyncratic. As the Round Arched Gothic style passed into the Pointed Arched development, the same national influence was marked on the architecture. Now it seems to us that critics might do well to analyze these two developments of design as they successively passed into use in Ireland, and, by eliminating the distinctively Hibernian element as it appears in their manifestation, and to endeavour

by this means, using the idiosyncratic element itself for the purpose, to cast light backwards on the history of architecture and decoration in the sister island. It is not difficult to recognize features obtaining in the decorative modes in question, the analogues of which might be found occurring at a far earlier date than the Round Arched or Pointed Gothic styles.

We cannot now continue an examination of the contents of Mr. Brash's capital book. Let it suffice then that we recommend the perusal of the chapters on the churches of the Cistercian order, Fonts, some of which have curious peculiarities, Masonry, and Early Christian Masonry.

Returning for a moment to the chapter on Irish Architecture of the Romanesque period, let us refer to the well-known example of that beautiful east window in the gable of the church at Rathain, King's County, figured in Mr. Brash's frontispiece, and Dr. Petrie's 'Ecclesiastical Architecture in Ireland,' the peculiar and striking character of which comes from the use of a sort of rude plate tracery, or, to speak more strictly, the circle of the mouldings, exactly where in modern work glass would be:—thin slabs of stone, pierced with four circles. To use Mr. Brash's words, "The window proper consists but of four circular orifices, about nine inches (each) in diameter, each set in the angles of a square." Mr. Brash rightly admires the beauty of this window, but there is nothing in it surpassing the power of Round Arched design as proved by other instances. As to the date, we are inclined to set it later than our author does, "not before the middle of the eleventh century." We should say, without allowing much for the geographical position of Rathain, that it is at least a century less ancient. Whereas, as to the look of antiquity imparted by the perforated plates of stone, one must not depend much on that, seeing that two very striking examples of similar kind, but on a larger scale, exist in Belgium, and of later date than that we have ventured to give for the work at Rathain. One of these examples of perforated plates of stone occurs at Floreffe, near Namur, a Pre-monastensian Abbey, founded 1120, with a church erected about 1165; the other example occurs in the noble Cistercian Church, at Villers-la-Ville, completed in 1275. Here the like bull's-eyes appear, and are certainly not older than the third quarter of the thirteenth century. A great authority, Mr. Street, considers these examples to date from a still less ancient period. Here in the second tier of seven round-arched openings on the east end, are precisely similar, but larger, circular perforations, not cusped. The north transept of this church is lighted in a like manner.

THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT
EVEESHAM.
(First Notice.)

THE thirty-second annual gathering of the oldest Archaeological Society in England was inaugurated on Monday at Evesham, to which town, in anticipation of the meeting, a large number of the members and their families, with a goodly array of scientific archaeologists, and those who have a happy taste for combining their summer holidays with a certain amount of acquisition of interesting knowledge, made their way during the previous week, and severely taxed the ordinary

places of accommodation. At an early hour an unusual state of excitement came over this generally quiet town, as the members and officers began to assemble by railway or road. The well-known faces of J. R. Planché, J. O. Halliwell-Phillips, E. Roberts, Sir Stafford Carey, E. P. L. Brock, T. Morgan, T. Blashill, and others, were easily distinguished among the foremost; but one missed the veteran member, H. S. Cuming, whose inexhaustible store of antiquities has afforded so much work to the Association for thirty-two years, and G. M. Hills, the ecclesiastical archaeologist, whose services for the past decade of years will not be soon forgotten, and whose place in the Society will not be easily filled. At an early hour in the afternoon, a large gathering assembled in the Town Hall, to be present at the reception by the Corporation, and address of the President. Shortly after two P.M. the Marquess of Hertford, President of the Association for the current Congress and Session, arrived, accompanied by the Marchioness, and the Countess of Yarmouth. The proceedings commenced with the following address, read by the Town Clerk:—"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Evesham, desire to offer to your Lordship and the members of the British Archaeological Association a hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to this town. We feel that you have conferred on us a great honour in selecting our town as the place of meeting for your annual congress. We gladly place our Town Hall at your disposal, and shall endeavour, as will all our fellow-townsmen, to make up for the smallness of our resources by the heartiness of our welcome. The Vale of Evesham has long been famed for its fertility and for the beauty of its scenery, and from very early days it has been a busy centre of life. The earthworks and ancient camps of the hills which enclose the vale, testify, by their number and size, to its importance in the eyes of the ancient Britons. Roman occupation is to be traced on every side by the ruins of the buildings, the names of places, and the large number of coins found scattered over the country; and in the Middle Ages the famous Abbey of Evesham was one of the principal centres of religious life in England. Few neighbourhoods afford opportunity of a visit to so many sites of abbeys, and other spots connected with historical events of great and abiding interest. Our Abbey Church has, unfortunately, disappeared, the little that remains of it, after having been used as a stone quarry for one hundred years, lying buried beneath the ground; but our town still contains many relics of the buildings connected with the abbey, and these and the site of the battle of Evesham will be visited with interest, as will also the spot where lies the body, though now unmarked by any memorial, of Simon de Montfort, founder of the House of Commons. If the accommodation which our town affords to visitors is small, we feel that the attractions which it presents to the members of such a Society as the British Archaeological Association are great indeed, and it will be our endeavour to afford you every facility that lies within our power to make your visit here both agreeable and profitable. We trust that your proceedings this week will lead to a deeper appreciation of archaeological science, and also to the careful preservation of the many relics of antiquity which have been handed down to us, but which often suffer so sadly from carelessness and ignorance; and we hope that you will carry away with you, not only a valuable store of historical information, but also a pleasant reminiscence of your Congress at Evesham."

In reply, the Marquess of Hertford thanked the Corporation, and said it would be out of his power, even if he attempted it, to emulate the least learned of the addresses made by his predecessors in the presidential office, never having turned attention to antiquities since he left school. They would, perhaps, think that he bore too close a resemblance to one of his ancestors and predecessors at Ragley, the first Viscount Conway, who was principal secretary to James the First, and of whom, in consequence of his not having the gift

of a ready pen, the king complained "that Steenie had given him three notable servants—a gentleman of the bed-chamber (Clark) who could not untruss a point, for he had but one hand; a chaplain (Dr. Preston) who could not say prayers, for he scrupled at the use of the Liturgy; and a Secretary of State (Conway) who could neither read nor write, having been bred a soldier." He had also been bred a soldier, and they were now suffering from his education, or rather the want of it. As a Warwickshire man, he felt proud that this honourable Association should have thought the county worthy of a visit, and expressed a hope that their history and monuments might derive fresh illustration and additional interest through its means; but from the fact that the county numbers among its scientific natives so many well-known archaeologists, he feared the ground had been too well trodden to afford much novelty in the re-tracing of its ancient features. At this point, the President alluded to the branch Society, or Archaeological Institute, and expressed a hope of future union of the two Societies. They were standing on the confines of Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire, in the picturesque town of Evesham, which had been well chosen for their meeting, not only for its own intrinsic merits in the eyes of antiquarians, but from its neighbourhood affording so many objects of real interest. During the week they hoped to visit Broadway and Buckland, Stanway, Hailes Abbey, Winchcombe, and Sudeley Castle, the residence of his ancestor, Lord Thomas Seymour, the brother of the Protector Somerset; Postlip Manor-House, Fladbury, Wyre, Pershore Abbey, Deerhurst Saxon Church, and Tewkesbury Abbey. Nash tells us that what we call Worcestershire was by the Romans called "Wiccica." It was then a low, woody country, and, therefore, little known to that warlike and cautious people. It is surmised that the Britons remained in possession, and were prevented from marching further than Tewkesbury. Of the four great Roman roads, the Icknield Street only comes near to Worcestershire, and touches the county but lightly, for the Roman ways on the Lickey, on Hagley and Stourbridge Commons, were probably only roads of communication between Alcester and the stations in Shropshire and Staffordshire, and not part of the four great Roman roads. The Saxons, by their buildings and religious foundations, have left evident traces behind them in Worcestershire, and, indeed, all the camps we find near here, such as Malvern, Bredon, Wobury, &c., have no appearance of being the works of the Romans, but were thrown up after their time. About the year 990 the Danes overran the island, and Worcestershire was frequently the scene of sharp and bloody actions between them and the Britons. Since the Norman conquest of England, nearly all the great families in this and other counties were ruined by revolutions in Governments, and by adhering to the losing side. In the Gunpowder Plot many leading families were concerned, and in the long contest between Charles the First and his Parliament few were able to observe neutrality, although most of the higher rank sided with the King, and suffered when Worcester was surrendered to the Parliamentary forces in 1646. There were four large forests, or chaces, in old days, for royal preserves of game—viz., Feckenham, Ombersley, Horewell, and Malvern; but they were disforested chiefly in the time of Charles the First, about 1629. The chief rivers are the Severn, Avon, Teme, and Stour. In the first, salmon was so plentiful that in indentures of apprentices a clause was inserted that they were not to be fed on salmon above twice a week—a reservation which was also made in many other rivers in old times, but not likely to be necessary to repeat in our day. Turning to Warwickshire, "We shall," he said, "meet to-morrow at Stratford-on-Avon, to visit the home of Shakespeare, and endeavour to make ourselves better acquainted with a county which has not only produced that immortal man who forms its greatest glory, but many others of no inconsiderable note, whose deeds you will find well described by the Rev. F. Leigh Colville, in

his 'Worthies of Warwickshire.' Warwickshire, although so near Worcestershire, varies considerably from it in its general aspect and peculiarities. We shall only have to deal with the southern part of the county, viz., the Barlichway Hundred, which comprises Alcester, Henley, Snitterfield, and Stratford-on-Avon; but it would be unpardonable not to make allusion to places so full of historic interest as Warwick, Kenilworth, Guy's Clif, Coventry, Stoneleigh Abbey, Rugby, Easington, Charlecote, &c., and I do not doubt that they have been already visited by this Association, or soon will be. The great importance, likewise, of the modern city of Birmingham, the focus of manufacturing industry, demands a visit of itself, including, of course, the adjacent coal-fields, where there are indications of ironworks having existed in the time of the Romans, or perhaps of the Britons. The whole county is studded with tumuli, no doubt many of them places of sepulture; and Dugdale thinks they were often raised artificially by pious relatives as altars of sacrifice to the ghosts of the illustrious dead. In digging into these 'tumuli,' burnt bones and charcoal are frequently found in urns, which prove that although it was not the custom of the Romans, according to Pliny, to burn their dead, they did so when engaged in remote expeditions amongst enemies who might have desecrated the bodies of those slain in battle. There are also many natural rises in the ground, which are sufficiently high and capable of defence to be used by the Roman legions, as, for instance, in the neighbourhood of Alcester and at Weethley, at the southern end of the ridgeway. There are several Roman camps still visible along the course of the Fosse Way and on the banks of the Avon. The Watling Street enters Warwickshire at Triptonium, now Dowbridge, on the Avon. On the north side is a stone, with 'Leicestershire' cut in great letters; and on the south side, 'Here ends Warwickshire'; and on the east, 'Northamptonshire.' There are several remains of the woody tract that has been incorrectly called the Forest of Arden; and you may see a stone in Coughton, near Sir William Throckmorton's, where travellers stopped to offer up their prayers before entering upon its dangers. The northern portion of the county was covered with forests, of which scarce a vestige remains, the timber having been probably used for charcoal in iron smelting, and no doubt contributed largely to the growth and importance of Birmingham. There are many interesting Saxon antiquities, and the ruined castles of Astley, Brandon, Calcedon, Maxstoke, Tamworth, &c., are worthy of a visit. The site of the Battle of Edgehill, which was fought in 1642, between the Royal and Parliamentary forces, when both claimed the victory, ought not to be forgotten. I will only again entreat your forgiveness for having ventured on topics with which I am so little acquainted, and express a hope that those who are listening to me, and are, like myself, not real antiquarians, will not vote the science of Archaeology a dry, dusty, uninteresting study, without practical use, but will concede that the less we understand it the more we ought to try and interest the community in the study of our own locality, and that we shall, by looking carefully into the history of the past, lay the foundation of much useful intellectual inquiry and profitable occupation."

Lord Hampton, and G. Godwin, F.R.S., spoke in reply, and the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to an inspection of the principal antiquities of the town. The foremost, and the one which attracted most antiquarians, was naturally the site of the Abbey ruin; but before this was reached the party was conducted to Green Hill, the site of the famous battle of Evesham, and situated on the eastern side of the town, beyond the railway station. On this hill, on the 24th of August, 1255, is reputed to have taken place the final and disastrous struggle of Simon de Montfort, the great Earl of Leicester. An obelisk, on which is inscribed a descriptive extract from the poet Drayton, has been erected on the spot, where

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"Great Lester with Henry his brave sonne" expired. On the steps Mr. H. New, the Local Secretary, stood to deliver a brief account of the battle, and the causes which led to it. The speaker gave a graphic account of the Earl impatiently awaiting reinforcements from Kenilworth; the onward march of Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward the First, with his generals, the Earl of Gloucester and Roger de Mortimer; the *émeute*; the death and dishonourable treatment of the remains of the Earl, one of the most prominent strategists of the age. To this succeeded an inspection of the grounds and museum of Mr. E. C. Rudge, who has collected a quantity of the architectural ornaments from the spoliation of the Abbey, consisting of window tracery, fragments of columns, niches, stone coffins, and a variety of monastic *débris*. In the porch of the mansion are placed the state chair of the mitred abbot, and two carved figures from the bell-tower. Later on in the day, the site of the abbey, now almost hidden by houses, and the churches of St. Lawrence and of All Saints, were the subjects of examination and description, under the guidance of the Rev. W. F. Holland, the vicar of the parish. The bell-tower, too, was not omitted from the programme. This is a fine specimen of late Perpendicular architecture, and, with the exception of an elaborate doorway, almost the only relic now left to mark the site of the divine vision of the Blessed Virgin Mary to the simple swain Eves, in the opening years of the eighth century. In the evening the inaugural banquet took place in the Town Hall, and passed off with enthusiasm and success.

On Tuesday, the first field day, so to speak, and fortunately a day of bright sunshine, in contrast with the many dreary days of August rain with which in bygone years the Association has been visited, the principal object of action was the somewhat overdone Stratford-on-Avon. At this place of interest the visitors assembled in a vast concourse to greet the Mayor and Corporation, who did their best, by an exposition of their ancient charters and municipal archives, to honour the Association with an unwonted sight. Dr. Nolan, the mayor, pronounced an eloquent welcome, and rapidly touched the salient points of an historic page, wherein every letter beams with a radiance of more than ordinary significance. Not only was the connexion of Shakespeare with the town reviewed, but the antiquity of the Collegiate Church, the Guild of the Holy Cross, Jolyffe's Grammar School, Archbishop Stratford's Chantry, and other reliques of the past, were his theme, and he concluded by offering a hearty welcome to the Association, to which Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., responded on behalf of those present. On the conclusion of the speeches, the party visited New Place, the site of the later residence of Shakespeare in his prosperous times, now rendered attractive by pictorial scenes from his dramatic works, under the guidance of the mayor; the Birthplace, described by Dr. Kingsley; the Guild-chapel, described by Dr. French; and the Parish Church, on which a paper was read by Dr. Collis. Of this latter edifice the most noteworthy features are the Carewe family monuments, the tomb of John à Combe, and the parochial registers with the now well-worn Shakespearean entries. In addition to the exhibition of ancient documents at the Town Hall, the picture of Shakespeare by Wilson was exhibited, and that of Garrick by Gainsborough.

After lunch at Stratford, progress was made to Clifton, where Mr. Arthur Hodgson, the present owner, munificently entertained the members. There is little to interest the antiquarian at Clifton, except, perhaps, a portrait ascribed to a daughter of one of the Clifton family, buried at the time the plague raged in the locality, but afterwards found to have been buried alive, an episode which is said to have suggested to Shakespeare the plot of his well-known play. The "ghost" room awakened, if it did not satisfy, the curiosity of some of the visitors. In the evening, at the Town Hall, Evesham, Mr. H. Syer Cuming's

paper 'On the Early Saints of Worcestershire,' a paper of deep research, and couched in the quaint form that characterized that gentleman's numerous contributions to the literature of British Archaeology; another by the Rev. Canon A. H. W. Ingram, 'On the Ecclesiastical History of Evesham and the Neighbourhood in the Sixteenth Century, illustrated by Entries in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Badsey and South Littleton'; and a third by the Rev. Precentor Walcott, 'On the Mitred Abbey of St. Mary,' formed the programme. These papers were listened to by a well-attended auditory with deep and increasing interest; and the history of St. Egwine, the vicissitudes of the Benedictine monks and Secular Canons, the visionary appearance of the Blessed Mother of Our Lord to the wondering Swain, the murder of St. Wistan, and its miraculous detection, struck the hearers with a deep feeling of reverence for the days that are dead now a thousand years, while the memories that Stratford awakes are but a third, or less, of bridge to span the gulf that divides the present from that long historic past.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Michael Angelo *filles* at Florence will be on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of September. Prof. de Gubernatis sends us the following heads of the programme:—"1^{er} jour. Visite au tombeau à Santa Croce. Visite à la Maison Buonarroti. Fête populaire avec l'inauguration du monument sur la Place Michelangelo. 2^{de} jour. Exposition des œuvres de Michelangelo à l'Académie des Beaux Arts, Académie Musicale. 3^{me} jour. Séance des Académies de la Crusca et des Beaux Arts."

MESSRS. MANSELL & Co. have issued a little portfolio, containing a collection of nicely-drawn and pretty sketches of female heads, of diverse characters, and in differing moods of expression, tastefully conceived and capitally photographed from drawings by Mr. F. Miles. It is one of the most attractive volumes of the year for drawing-room tables, and is sure to be popular. The subjects are rather sentimental, but they need not be less welcome in their proper places on that account. In every way the drawings surpass the common run of publications of the class.

MR. G. A. AUDLEY has prepared, for the Liverpool Art Club, a Catalogue of Art Works in Japanese Lacquer, forming the third division of the Japanese collection belonging to Mr. J. L. Bowes, of Liverpool. The works form the Summer Exhibition of the Club. The Catalogue is printed for private circulation, and comprises an interesting introductory notice of the manufacture of lacquer, with observations on the several classes, as represented in Mr. Bowes's collection.

MUSIO

THREE CHOIR FESTIVALS.

THE programme of what is fancifully styled the "Festival of the Three Choirs" is before us. On Tuesday, September 21st (St. Matthew's Day), there will be the rehearsal with full choral service and holy communion, at half-past eight o'clock, the music for which will be Smart's 'Te Deum,' 'Jubilate' and 'Communion,' in *r*, and Onseley's anthem, "Blessed be Thou." There will be evening service at three o'clock, but not a choral one. The first of the festival services will be on Wednesday, at half-past eight, when Townshend Smith's anthem, "O how amiable," and Tallis's 'Litany' will be performed; at eleven, full choral service, with S. S. Wesley's 'Te Deum' and 'Jubilate,' in *E*; Mendelssohn's cantata, "Not unto us," and Gibbon's anthem, "O clap your hands"; at half-past three, full choral service, with Walmisley's 'Magnificat' and 'Nunc Dimittis,' in *B* flat; S. S. Wesley's anthem, "Let us lift up," and Spohr's cantata, "God, Thou art great." On Thursday, September 23, there will be two full choral services, one at eleven A.M., and the other at half-past three P.M.; the music for the former will comprise Men-

delsohn's 'Te Deum' and 'Jubilate,' in *A*, S. S. Wesley's anthem, "The Wilderness," and Handel's anthem, "O praise the Lord" (Chandos collection). In the afternoon the scheme will include Attwood's 'Cantate Domino' and 'Deus Misereatur,' in *D*, Mendelssohn's anthem, "Hear my prayer," and Spohr's festival anthem, "How lovely are Thy dwellings." The executants of the above selections will be a coalesced choir, from the cathedrals of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester; from Christ Church and New College, Oxford; St. George's, Windsor; and members of the Cathedral Voluntary Choir. Mr. Done, as organist of Worcester Cathedral, will be, *ex officio*, conductor, and will be assisted alternately at the organ by Mr. Townshend Smith, of Hereford, and Dr. S. S. Wesley, of Gloucester. There will be admission to these services free of charge, but reserved seats for holders of tickets may be had of the Secretary. There will be no collection at the cathedral door; but there will be the offertory at the close of each service, and the proceeds will be in aid of the charities for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clergy of the three dioceses. There will be two sermons, one on the 22nd, by the Rev. W. D. MacLagan, M.A., vicar of Kensington; the other on the 23rd, by the Very Rev. E. Bickersteth, D.D., the Dean of Lichfield. The programme is accompanied by a statement of the Dean and Chapter that they will dispense with full orchestral accompaniments, and will rely on the choir of 100 voices and the grand organ. In the capitular manifesto there are allegations which are not historically accurate as regards the origin of these ancient meetings, and which we shall correct in due course; and we will also narrate the circumstances which have brought about what the Dean and Chapter call "the unfortunate differences of opinion," and which have led to what they affirm to be "a reform of the Festival," clearly a misnomer—for "reform," read "destruction."

THE BAYREUTH REHEARSALS.

THE *Vienna Presse* states that the famed tenor, Herr Niemann, had returned to Berlin from Bayreuth, having thrown up his parts in the 'Nibelungen,' owing to a quarrel with Herr Wagner, who attaches, it appears, more importance to a single fiddler than to a solo singer, if we are to judge by an extraordinary telegram (from Bayreuth), published by Messrs. Gatti, of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, which is too rich not to be given *in extenso*, "Please to excuse Mr. Wilhelmj. His presence to the rehearsals here was quite indispensable to the success of the enterprise." If this telegram of Herr Wagner should prove no hoax, it is clear his champions have all been mistaken as to his theory of the new lyric drama. It is not the form of art in which music, acting, and poetry are to be combined into a perfect Trilogy that is indispensable to the success of the Wagnerian Theatre but the fiddling of Herr Wilhelmj.

Our scenic artists must be on their mettle, for the spectacular effects of the four operas to be produced next year, in Bayreuth, by Herr Wagner, are to surpass any pictorial or mechanical effects yet achieved on the lyric stage. Herr Brandt, the mechanist of the Darmstadt Opera-house, who constructed for Meyerbeer the ship scene in the 'Africaine,' which has never been equalled in accuracy of action, has been specially engaged by Herr Wagner to realize the wondrous changes which are to be witnessed for the first time. The costumes have been drawn by Prof. Döpler, of Berlin. If we are to have 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' here, with its four sections, there must be some European subscription raised for our London Impresarios to construct a theatre expressly for the performances, as it is quite clear that in our present opera-houses Herr Wagner's notions of coalesced music, dance, poetry, and *mise en scène*, cannot be carried out. What Vienna, Berlin, Munich, &c., will do, after the colossal scheme at Bayreuth has been tried, remains to be seen; but it is evident that it is not the music which will be solely relied upon for the success of the four operas.

CONSERVATOIRE COMPETITIONS.

At the Brussels Conservatoire competitions there were seventy-three pupils who competed, of whom eighteen gained first prizes and nineteen second prizes. The clarinet seemed to be the favourite instrument, for there were fourteen prizes for it, whereas for the flute, oboe, bassoon, and horn, only two in each class. Mdlle. Ruylinx, pupil of M. August Dupont, gained the pianoforte prize, and Mdlle. Ida Servais, pupil of M. Cornelis, the prize for singing; but these prize-holders were otherwise severely tested, as they had to transpose pieces at sight, to harmonize themes for chorales, and to score off-hand. M. Gevaert, the Principal, has made great progress in the training of the students, as the professors as well as the pupils are subjected to a severe control.

The distribution of prizes of the Conservatoire National de Musique et de Déclamation, in Paris, took place on the 4th inst., under the presidency of the Minister of Public Instruction, of Religion, and of the Fine Arts. The chief points in the address of the Minister were in referring to the late centenary festival at Rouen in honour of Boieldieu, and to the opening of the Grand Opera-house. He dwelt on the expediency of the State upholding music and the drama as recognized by the National Legislative Assembly by their liberal grants. After the delivery of the prizes there was a concert and some dramatic recitals by the winners. The National Assembly, while adjourning the general question of the poor tax on theatres, as stated in the *Athenæum*, has since decided that, as regards concerts, the *droit des pauvres* shall in no case exceed five per cent. on the receipts.

Musical Gossip.

EARL GRANVILLE, in his pleasant speech at Dover last week, to induce the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports to form a joint committee to support the scheme to establish free scholarships at the Kensington Training School of Music, referred to the late Duke of Wellington as a lover of music, and as a staunch supporter of the Royal Academy of Music, which was founded by the Duke's nephew, Lord Burghersh, afterwards the Earl of Westmoreland. The "Iron Duke," as the son of the Earl of Mornington, who was a composer of some of the most beautiful glees in the English school, was a clever violinist, and had the degree of Doctor of Music conferred on him by the Dublin University, always was a regular attendant at operas and at concerts, but certainly did not inherit the musical knowledge and enthusiasm of his father. It is, indeed, related of his Grace, and the anecdote is authentic, that a friend once observed to him, "Duke, I cannot understand how you can attend so regularly the Antient Concerts."—"Oh," replied his Grace, "there is the best reason for that—there is no place where I can enjoy a sounder nap." The combined oratory of Lord Granville and of Sir Henry Cole secured the subscription for one scholarship from Dover.

The Council of Governors of the Corporation of the Royal Albert Hall have come to the resolution of making application to Parliament, next Session, to obtain power to make a call upon the Members—that is, the holders of proprietary boxes and stalls. This is not likely to be agreed to unless an optional power of sale is given.

M. LÉON ESCUDIER, the proprietor and editor of *L'Art Musical* in Paris, and the publisher in that capital of the works of Signor Verdi, has leased the Salle Ventadour for some years, to resume therein the performances of Italian operas. The season is to commence next April, and 'Aida' will be produced, with a *mise en scène* which is to rival in splendour that at Cairo, where it was first heard. The cast in Paris will be the same as the one which has performed the 'Aida' in Italy and in Vienna, namely, Madame Stolz (soprano), Fräulein Waldmann (contralto), Signori Masini (tenor), Pandolfini (baritone), and Medini (bass). Signor Muzio, who conducted 'Aida' in New York, will be the musical director. 'La Forza del Destino'

will doubtless be given; but 'Don Carlos,' 'Les Vêpres Siciliennes,' and 'Jerusalem' (Lombardi), were brought out at the Grand Opéra in Paris in French, and cannot, therefore, be done at the Théâtre Italien without permission. There is another opera, 'I Masnadieri' (the libretto of which is based on Schiller's tragedy, 'The Robbers'), first given at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1847, but which failed here despite the powerful cast, including Mdlle. Jenny Lind, Signori Gardoni, Colletti, and Lablache, that may be revived in Paris, the composer considering the 'Masnadieri' as one of his best compositions.

OWING to the neglect of M. Arsène Houssaye in not arranging promptly with the proprietors of the Salle Ventadour after the National Assembly had voted the subvention for 1875-6 as well as the arrears of 1874-5, he is without a house for the Théâtre Lyrique, for which he has engaged Mr. Henry Litoff as conductor, and M. Justamant as stage-manager. What course M. Houssaye will take was not settled at the last advice from Paris.

THE Opéra Comique was re-opened last Monday, with Grétry's 'Richard Cœur de Lion' and Donizetti's 'Fille du Régiment.' Mdlle. Chapuy was to re-appear as Angèle, in Auber's 'Domino Noir' on the 19th. Halévy's 'Val d'Andorre' will be an early revival. M. Sardou's 'Piccolino,' the music by M. Guiraud, is in preparation; Madame Galli Marié will sustain the principal part.

M. EDMOND MEMBRÉE'S 'Jeanne d'Arc' will not be ready for the Grand Opéra in Paris before the early part of 1876. In the meanwhile, he has been named a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, as a "consolation," states a Paris comforter, "for his honourable failures in his operas, 'L'Esclave' and 'Les Parias.'"

THE Municipal Council of Paris has voted, on the proposal of one of the members, M. Hérold, a son of the famed composer, the sum of 400*l.*, as an encouragement to composers to write symphonic and national works. In the same budget of Fine Arts of the City of Paris, the amount of 10,000*l.* was voted for painting, sculpture, and engraving. We have no recollection of similar grants having been made by the Corporation of London for the Fine Arts.

THE Imperial Opera-house in Vienna was re-opened on the 8th inst., with Mozart's 'Don Juan.' The Imperial Opera-house in Berlin began the season on the 13th, with Weber's 'Der Freischütz.' At the Kroll Theatre, Herr Nachhaus, the tenor, has great success in Auber's 'Masaniello.'

It does not appear, from the accounts of the unveiling of the statue of Arminius (Hermann) on the summit of the Grotenburg, on the 16th inst., that there was much music executed at the festival. Mention is made of an occasional cantata by Herr Ruhl, a musician, we presume, of Detmold, and other pieces by Reichardt and Loewe were executed. The name of the composer, John Frederick Reichardt, of Königsberg, is never met with in a London concert programme, and yet he has left some fine works. He succeeded Graun as Capellmeister to Frederick the Second of Prussia in 1775. He visited London in 1785, and produced the 'Passion' music, the oratorio by Metastasio. In the following year he brought out the opera of 'Tamerlane' in Paris, which city he again visited in 1802. He died in 1804, after writing several books on music, historical and theoretical, and composing many operas for the chief cities in Germany. As song writer, his 'Lieder' are on a par with those of Schubert. He set poems and plays of Milton, Shakespeare, Goethe, Bürger, Schiller, &c. The late Dr. Carl Loewe whose autobiography has been edited by Herr C. H. Bitter, the author of a life of Bach, is another musician of note whose compositions are ignored here. He set the national songs of Körner, the poetry of Herder, Wieland, Uhland, Heine, the 'Willow Lament' of Desdemona, the 'Walpurgisnacht' of Goethe, the 'Mazeppa' and 'Bride of Corinth' of Byron. Dr. Loewe was well known and respected in London, and was an enthusiastic admirer of England and her institutions. One of the finest of German tragedies is 'The

Gladiator of Ravenna,' by Friedrich Halm (Munch von Bellinghausen), the subject being the immolation of Thumelicus the gladiator, by his mother, Thusnelda, a prisoner in Rome, the widow of Arminius, when he refuses to obey her injunctions not to enter the Roman circus, after she has disclosed to him the secret of his birth, that he is the son of the Liberator of Germany, whose sword she wishes him to wield for his country, and with which weapon she kills him; and after taunting Caligula, and predicting the ruin of Rome, stabs herself and dies.

THE remains of the two composers, Donizetti and Simon Mayr, will be removed to the Temple of Santa Maria, in Bergamo, during the first fortnight of next month. There will be a Mass, the numbers of which will be taken from the works of the two musicians, two grand concerts, and performances of the two operas, 'La Favorita' and 'Don Sebastian,' besides extracts from Donizetti's MS. opera, the 'Duca d'Alba.'

WITH the sanction of the Dean of Westminster, it is proposed to restore the quaint Latin inscription that formerly marked, in the north aisle of the church, the grave of Henry Purcell, the greatest of English composers, and the most famous of the organists of Westminster Abbey. If any admirers of Purcell's genius feel disposed to take part in this restoration, their donations should be forwarded to Mr. H. F. Turle, Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

WE hear that the late R. L. Pearsall has left several madrigals, part songs, &c., hitherto unpublished, and only recently accessible. These have been purchased from the executors by Mr. Trimmell, of Clifton, who intends issuing them in a cheap form in the "Collegiate Series." Amongst the part songs are "Brave Lord Willoughby," "Gaudeamus igitur," and others.

DRAMA

GLOBE THEATRE. Strand.—Great success of 'LOVE and HONOUR.' Mdlle. BEATRICE'S COMEDY-DRAMA COMPANY for Eighteen Nights. Sixth year of this Company.

GLOBE THEATRE. Strand.—Every Evening, at 7.30, 'EARLY IMPRESSIONS.' Followed, at 8.15 precisely, by Alexandre Dumas' celebrated Comedy-Drama, entitled 'LOVE and HONOUR; or, MONSIEUR ALPHONSE,' Translated by Campbell Clarke, Esq. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Edwards, Bennett, Cowdrey, and Frank Harvey; Mesdames Charlotte Saunders, Louie Vere, and Mlle. Beatrice. To conclude with 'THE WHITE BOUQUET.'

ACTORS AND ACTING.

On Actors and the Art of Acting. By George Henry Lewes. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MR. GEORGE HENRY LEWES is a man from whom we might expect a good work on actors and acting. He is an accomplished *littérateur*, he has written one of the best biographies extant, he is acquainted with the stage at home and abroad, he was for years a recognized dramatic critic, he has written several plays, and he has himself been a professor of the mimetic art. In addition to these qualifications, he is a man of profound sensibility. The delicate organization that in youth prevented him becoming a surgeon has not, it seems, yet been invigorated. In speaking of Charles Kean, he tells us "the tears lie very near the surface" with him. He is, in fact, of a temperament easily moved. Once, at the Porte St.-Martin, in Paris, he saw a young man play the part of Mordaunt in 'Vingt Ans Après,' who had the power of being "silently eloquent; of standing quite still, and yet riveting attention on him." So effective, indeed, was the young man's make-up, that "on quitting the theatre, and for many days afterwards," Mr. Lewes's imagination was "haunted by a vision." There was also a young man, a fat young man, that acted Satan in 'Paradise Lost' at the Galté, who produced a similar effect. "It is no ex-

aggregation to say that I was haunted all yesterday by the vision of that fat man in scaly costume representing the Serpent." Even a performance in Antwerp of the Ober Ammergau mystery-play stimulated him. Other men, Mr. Lewes remarks, "can sit in a café, or smoke and dawdle through the post prandial hours, and be content. I am less easily contented, and, whenever I am away from my own hearthrug, the shades of evening bring with them a restless desire for music or dramatic entertainment." At Antwerp there was, of course, nothing of the kind. The dreary performance of an equestrian troop, foreseen to be a spectacle of bony women jumping through hoops, and hideous men vaulting on and off horses, could not cheat his desire for amusement. Mr. Lewes preferred the hotel. "What, then," he exclaims, "was my agitation of delight when, restlessly reading everything like a placard which promised performance of one thing or another, I came upon a huge bill, headed 'Théâtre des Variétés,' setting forth that a performance of the Ober Ammergau mystery-play on the Life and Death of our Saviour would take place on the Sunday!" The prospect of seeing this spectacle was "so exciting" that Mr. Lewes "rushed off immediately to secure places, without any regard to congruity."

The man who can thus rise excitedly from a breakfast-table "without any regard to congruity" has the dramatic ictus, and is just the man to give us something on the drama that the world would not willingly let die. But we are bound to say that Mr. Lewes's work 'On Actors and the Art of Acting' is not a satisfactory performance.

Excepting a dozen pages devoted to Signor Salvini at Drury Lane, the volume consists of articles contributed at various times to various periodicals. Produced under such conditions, we wonder the author should have consented to republish what was avowedly written for a temporary purpose. But Mr. Lewes, a veteran in literature, is amenable to the same influences as those which, we are asked to believe, induce most young persons who appear in print for the first time to send their work to the press. He has "the friend" in Mr. Anthony Trollope, who "years ago expressed a wish to see some dramatic criticisms" by him republished "in a more accessible form than the pages of a periodical." It might be thought that the author, had he desired to oblige Mr. Trollope, would have done so more promptly, especially as the reasons which have always deterred him from republishing articles of the sort have, it seems, not lost their force. But it was a period of "dramatic degradation," and anything he then said was likely to have little effect. Now, however, that "a change seems coming over the state of the stage, and there are signs of the revival of the once splendid art of the actor," a temporary purpose may again be served by the re issue of his random essays. Accordingly Mr. Trollope has his desire, and Mr. Lewes finds the opportunity of calling upon "the reflective part of the public to make some attempt at discriminating the sources of theatrical emotion."

The cardinal fault of the work is that it relates, so far as regards the English stage, to a condition of affairs avowedly no longer

existing. The papers of which it is composed were written during a period of "dramatic degradation." The poetic drama had "vanished with Macready and Helen Faucit," and its day seemed a day which would never recur. "With 'Hamlet' and 'Othello' drawing crowds during a long season, and with a play by Tennyson promised for the next," the author can no longer say with truth that "sensation pieces are in the ascendant." Indeed, Mr. Lewes is himself aware of this, for he amends a remark touching the public favour which enables "a sensation-piece to run 200 nights, or a burlesque to make the fortune of a theatre," by a note. "Since then 'The School for Scandal' has run for 200 nights, and 'Hamlet' also for 200 nights."

In view of the desirable improvement in public taste indicated by the successful revival of the so-called legitimate drama, it is obviously an anachronism to announce that "our drama is extinct as literature, and our stage is in a deplorable condition of decline." Yet this is the dominant tone of Mr. Lewes's criticism of the English drama; and it thus follows that a good deal of what he says has no relevancy to the present state of things dramatic amongst us.

Still, a man of such intelligence could not fail to make acute remarks on any subject he treated, and the present volume contains several just observations on actors and acting. What he says touching the personality of Othello, for instance, in his notice of Mr. Fechter, will be generally admitted to be correct:—

"Othello tells us he is 'declined into the vale of years'; Fechter makes him young. Othello is black—the very tragedy lies there; the whole force of the contrast, the whole pathos and extenuation of his doubts of Desdemona, depend on this blackness. Fechter makes him a half-caste, whose mere appearance would excite no repulsion in any woman out of America."

Unfortunately for the author's consistency, in his notice of Signor Salvini, who certainly did not personate a black-man "declined into the vale of years," he seems to have forgotten his own theory.

Again, nothing can be more just than what he says of Salvini in the scene in 'Hamlet' between Ophelia and the Prince:—

"Instead of roaring and scolding at her like other actors, with a fierce rudeness which is all the more incomprehensible that they do not represent Hamlet as mad, Salvini is strange, enigmatical, but always tender; and his 'To a nunnery go' is the mournful advice of a broken-hearted lover, not the insult of a bully or angry pedagogue."

It is, however, rather unfair of Mr. Lewes to pretend that the eminent Italian's acting in this scene was an "inspiration," inasmuch as Mr. Irving, whose name he never mentions, had already familiarized us with the same natural but unusual treatment of the text.

A chapter entitled "Shakspeare as Actor and Critic" will surprise as well as amuse some, at least, of Mr. Lewes's readers. The author's analytical skill has enabled him, it will be seen, to acquaint himself with the very depths and shoals of the poet's nature. "Shakspeare," we are informed,—

"was most probably an indifferent actor. If a doubt is permissible on this point, there is none respecting his mastery as a critic. He may not have been a brilliant executant; he was certainly a penetrating and reflective connoisseur."

Again:—

"I dare say he declaimed finely, as far as rhythmic cadence and a nice accentuation went. But his non-success implies that his voice was intractable, or limited in its range. Without a sympathetic voice, no declamation can be effective. The tones which stir us need not be musical, need not be pleasant even, but they must have a penetrating, vibrating quality. Had Shakspeare possessed such a voice he would have been famous as an actor."

Who does not lament that the tones of the great dramatist and "reflective connoisseur" did not possess a penetrating, vibrating quality?

The untimely work before us cannot add to the reputation of the author of the 'Life of Goethe.'

THE WEEK.

GLOBE.—'Love and Honour; or, Monsieur Alphonse,' a Comedy Drama, in Three Acts. Translated from Alexandre Dumas, *filz*, by Campbell Clarke.

THE annual experiment made by Mdlle. Beatrice in producing, one after another, in London, adaptations of those pieces which have obtained most vogue in Paris, would have more interest and value were the conditions with which English art is environed less oppressive. The change of aspect which social relations receive when a play is transferred from the French stage to the English is fatal to dramatic effect, and not one in ten of the adaptations which constitute the most important portion of each year's dramatic novelty does justice to the original, or gives the English playgoer any insight into French modes of thought or workmanship. In the case of 'Love and Honour,' as Mr. Campbell Clarke has christened his version of 'Monsieur Alphonse,' by M. Dumas *filz*, the alteration that has been made is slight. It is none the less destructive of value, and even of meaning. In 'Monsieur Alphonse,' M. Dumas preaches boldly the lesson of pardon for adultery which Kotzebue timidly advanced in the 'Stranger.' His heroine, Raymonde de Montaignin, has been false to her marriage vows, under circumstances which are supposed by the author to palliate her offence, but, according to an average English verdict, add to its culpability. Married happily to a man who has enveloped her in love and trust, Raymonde has sacrificed his honour and her own to one for whom she retains no feeling except contempt. No excuse of passion can be pleaded, nor can she even advance the unsatisfied longing of the *femme incomprise*. The only plea to be urged in her behalf is that which Watts has enshrined in two lines, probably, whether for purpose of banter or serious counsel, the most familiar in the language:—

Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

From this miserable intrigue—of which the heroine, so soon as she is able to take a view of her own conduct, is poignantly and deservedly ashamed—springs a daughter. During years the girl, brought up in solitude by her father, has received occasional visits from her mother. A contemplated marriage between Octave, known only to his child as Monsieur Alphonse, and Madame Guichard, a vulgar woman, whom he seeks for the sake of her fortune, necessitates the finding of a new home for the child. Octave hits upon the plan of confiding it to M. de Montaignin. Unsuspectingly the husband accepts the trust, and Adrienne becomes a resident in the same

house with her mother. It is needless to say what processes lead to the discovery, by M. de Montaignin, of the relations between his wife and the stranger he has adopted. Under such conditions, a mother could not be expected to guard long her secret. It is, accordingly, revealed. Accepting a life of subsequent fidelity and devotion as proof sufficient of penitence, M. de Montaignin forgives ungrudgingly and unquestioningly his wife, and secures her happiness by formally claiming the child as his own.

Whatever value is possessed by the play lies in the moral rather than the treatment. This is the exact point the adapter has assailed. Representing the offence of Raymonde as taking place before her acquaintance with M. de Montaignin, and attributing it to a sham marriage, he takes from the heroine all culpability and from the hero all opportunity of sacrifice. The foundation of the play thus removed, the edifice crumbles with a breath. What is presented to the spectator is a series of people telling an overwhelming number of lies for the purpose of concealing what might at once be revealed.

Some signs of the worth of a play which has been regarded as the *chef-d'œuvre* of its author survive this murderous treatment. Nothing can impair the effect of the really dramatic scene in which the wife's rhapsody over the child forces upon her husband the conviction that it is her own. The comic scenes, moreover, retain their mirthfulness, and have, indeed, a drollery the author was far from intending to communicate. Thanks to the pronounced style into which, sooner or later, most English comedians are forced, the scenes of love-making between Octave and Madame Guichard degenerate into broad farce. Against this style of interpretation it is useless to protest. With an amount of ignorance and stupidity that would seem incredible, were not fresh proof of its existence constantly supplied, audiences remain insensible to fine acting, and burst into applause the moment they perceive extravagance. The serious portions of the play were fairly presented. Mdlle. Beatrice acted in her grave and not unimpressive style. Mr. Frank Harvey made the most of the disagreeable character of Octave, and Mr. Carter-Edwards gave an impersonation of M. de Montaignin that would have been praiseworthy, were it not for a very pedantic and affected pronunciation of the words. But for the fault on which we have insisted, the piece and performance might pass muster. It is scarcely fair, however, to a writer of the reputation of M. Dumas to advance as his this invertebrate composition. Fortunately, perhaps, for the reputation of English art, Frenchmen, as a rule, know little of our language. Were matters otherwise, and were French dramatists aware of the manner in which their works are set before an English public, they would probably, instead of discussing the bases of an international copyright, seek for a total prohibition of the right of adaptation.

Dramatic Gossip.

A COMEDIETTA, entitled 'The White Bouquet,' with which the performances at the Globe conclude, is a version of 'Le Bouquet' of MM. Meilhac and Halévy.

MR. OXFORD'S comedy 'A Cleft Stick,'

originally produced at the Olympic Theatre, has been revived by Mr. Horace Wigan at the Mirror.

'SPECTRESHEIM,' the new extravaganza by Mr. Reece, produced at the Alhambra, is based upon Mr. Planché's comic drama, 'A Romantic Idea.'

'LE BARON LAFLEUR,' a comedy of Camille Doucet, originally produced at the Odéon in 1842, has been given at the Comédie Française. The principal exponents are MM. Coquelin and Dupont-Vernon, Madame Jouassain, and Mdlle. Dinah Félix.

A DRAMA, in four acts and in verse, by M. Alfred Delpit, has been given at the Vaudeville, under the title of 'Jean-Nu-Pieds.' It is a story of the Revolution. Of the three sons of the Marquis de Kardigan, a Breton, as his name denotes, one has been slain defending his king; Henri, the second, is at the head of a body of Chouans; while the third, Jean, has cast in his lot with the Convention, and has risen to the rank of General. The brothers meet in love as well as in war, since both woo Fernande, the daughter of Hevrad, a fanatical Republican. Henri, who is preferred by the maiden, becomes, with his father, the prisoner of his less favoured brother. Family love triumphs in the heart of the young soldier, who, availing himself of a passport he has received, sends his brother to England with his mistress, and remains to fill his place upon the scaffold. His heroism wins him paternal forgiveness, the curse previously pronounced upon him is withdrawn, and for it the father, about to join him in death, substitutes a blessing. Single scenes in the play are stronger than the principal action, which is at once arbitrary and commonplace. M. Munié played the Marquise, and M. Stuart, Jean-Nu-Pieds, so called on account of having taken off his boots in action, in order to share the difficulties of his soldiers, who were without shoes.

'LE MILLION DE M. POMARD,' a comedy of MM. Guillemot and Hippolyte Raymond, has been produced at the Gymnase. It belongs to the class of pieces ordinarily associated with the Variétés or the Palais Royal. A bourgeois retiring to his native village with a fortune is driven back to Paris by the Maire, who, objecting to an influence subversive of his own, leaves no stone unturned in his efforts to disgust his rival with a residence in the country. M. Lesneur made a hit as the Maire.

MISCELLANEA

'Inferno,' Canto XXXIII.—I hope that you will be so kind as to give some space in your valuable journal to the following six *terzine*, which I found in a codice of Dante belonging to the Bodleian of Oxford. As they occur only in that Codex, it may not be uninteresting to have them printed, in order that *le monde des savants* may give their judgment. The *terzine* are in the middle of Canto XXXIII. of the 'Inferno,' and precisely after the 90th verse:—

Quando cussi parlati latraffita
guarday dalaltro canto e vidi un fricio
lo qual piangea tremado la corata
Et io li dissi perche setu costì ficio
io te cognosco ben che se lucesse
qual fallo ti reço cussi conficio
Et egli amò poy che tu say mie onfese
perche piu mi molesti va a la toa via
se torni mai insu nel bon paese
Io non mi partiro alui disio pria
se nò mi conti perche se qua dentro
che nò po esser senza gran follia
Poy che ti piace dico for talento
che per longano chio algrandi usay
chal populo lion mesi stradimento
L'onferno mi revoie sempre may
vane e nò portar dime ambasciata
perche qua dentro tu trovato may.

Many *literati* to whom I have shown them think that they are not genuine; still, it being the first time that such a thing is discovered, I think it worth while publishing. I give the reading exactly as it occurs in the manuscript, preserving even the evident mistakes.

DR. GREGORIO PALMIERI, O.S.B.

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